ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF

THE 1981,1982,1983 GRADUATES FROM

- UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- HOLLAND COLLEGE

- CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

- VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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PEI DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

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INTRODUCTION

The following report will compare the results of the Prince Edward Island Department of Industry Student Follow-up Survey between 1981 and 1983. The participants in the survey include graduates from the following: University of Prince Edward Island, Holland College, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and full-time Vocational High School courses.

The comparison will include student information, previous education, previous employment, activities since graduation, present activity including employment status, earnings, hours of work and future plans. The report will conclude with a summary and conclusion.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the report are as follows:

a) to compare the graduates of 1981, 1982 and 1983 to determine their success in obtaining employment and

b) to identify changing trends during the three year period. For example, have more graduates chosen to take further education?

The report should be very beneficial in providing educational institutions with information on their graduates. The Department also produces a **HANDBOOK OF LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES** which presents the number of graduates who have found employment, their average annual

earnings as well as the number unemployed. The Handbooks are distributed to guidance counsellors to assist in providing career counselling to high school students.

METHODOLOGY

The Prince Edward Island Department of Industry has conducted a student follow-up survey of 1981, 1982, 1983 graduates from University of Prince Edward Island, Holland College post-secondary and Canada Employment and Immigration sponsored courses greater that 20 weeks in length. Full time vocational high school graduates were surveyed in 1982 and 1983. The survey is mailed out to all graduates early in the summer of the year following graduation. (Copies of each of the surveys appear in Appendix A). This allows nine months or more for graduates to obtain employment.

A second questionnaire is mailed out to those who did not respond to encourage them to do so. The response rate has been approximately 60% in each of the three years for the various graduates. The University of Prince Edward Island, Holland College, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Vocational High School 1981-1983 results will be discussed separately.

UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

SEX

In 1981, out of 184 graduates who responded 48% (88 individuals) were male while 52% (96 individuals) were female. This is similar in 1982 when 44% (68 individuals) were male while 56% (86 individuals) were female. On the other hand, in 1983 54% (90 individuals) were male compared to 46% (78 individuals) who were female. Between 1982 and 1983 male respondents increased 10 percentage points from 44% to 54% while female respondents decreased 10 percentage points from 56% to 46%. Even though these percentages are made up of graduates who voluntarily answered the survey, the trend is consistent with University graduation statistics.

For example, in 1981 out of a graduating class of 269 students, 46% (120 individuals) were male while 54% (140 individuals) were female. These percentages were similar in 1982 where 47% (116 individuals) were male and 53% (132 individuals) were female out of a class of 248 graduates. However, in 1983 the University reported 53% (134 individuals) males while 47% (120 individuals) were female of a total of 254 graduates.

AGE

In the Student Follow-up Survey of 1981, 1982 and 1983 each respondent was asked to give their age.

The average age of a University graduate in both 1981 and 1982 was 25 years. However, in 1983 the average age was 24 years. This is consistent with what one would expect since most students attend university for approximately four or five years. Table 1 presents the ages of the graduates.

TABLE 1

AGE OF RESPONDENTS ATTENDING UNIVERSITY

	1983		1982		1981	
AGE	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 - 25 YEARS	128	76	116	75	133	72
26 - 30 YEARS	21	13	20	13	10	11
31 - 40 YEARS	13	8	11	7	16	9
41 - 50 YEARS	4	2	3	2	10	5
51 - 60 YEARS	1	1	1	1	2	1
61 OR OLDER	1	1	3	2	1	1
NO AGE GIVEN	0	0	2	1	2	1
TOTALS	168	101	156	101	184	100

NOTE: Percentage may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 ANNUAL STUDENT FOLLOW-UP SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

As one can see from Table 1, in 1981 to 1983 approximately 10 to 16% of the respondents were over the age of thirty. The number of graduates over the age of forty declined from 7 percent to 4 percent between 1981 and 1983.

LOCATION

In the 1981, 1982 and 1983 Student Follow-up Survey, each respondent was asked to state their present address which was compared to their location before the course. From this information it is possible to indicate if students are leaving rural areas, urban centers or if they are leaving Prince Edward Island. Table 2 presents the data.

TABLE 2

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES' LOCATION PRIOR TO AND AFTER EDUCATION

Location	1983 # Before Course	1983 # After Course	1982 # Before Course	1982 # After Course	1981 # Before Course	1981 # After Course	+/-
Abram's Village	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alberton	0	0	3	2	3	2	-2
Borden	0	0	1	1	3	1	-2
Bunbury	3	1	1	1	1	1	-2
Cardigan	0	0	1	0	1	1	-1
Central Bedeque	1	0	0	0	0	1	-0
Charlottetown	66	65	58	50	77	56	-30
Cornwall	10	10	4	5	7	7	+1
Crapaud	1	1	3	3	1	0	-1
Hunter River	3	3	4	3	4	3	-2
Kensington	3	3	3	3	2	1	-1
Kinkora	3	3	1	1	5	5	0
Miminigash	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1
Miscouche	0	0	1	1	1	0	-1
Montague	7	5	7	3	7	6	-7
Morell	3	2	3	2	2	2	-2
Mount Stewart	2	2	2	1	3	2	-2
Murray Harbour	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Murray River	1	1	2	2	1	0	-1
Quebec	2	2	1	1	6	7	+1
Rustico	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
O'Leary	4	4	5	2	3	3	-3
Parkdale	5	5	2	2	1	0	-1
Sherwood	4	4	9	14	6	6	+5
Souris	2	2	3	2	7	6	-2
Southport	2	2	2	1	1	1	-1

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED) UNIVERSITY GRADUATES LOCATION PRIOR TO AND AFTER EDUCATION

Location	1983 # Before Course	1983 # After Course	1982 # Before Course	1982 # After Course	1981 # Before Course	1981 # After Course	+/-
St. Eleanors	4	4	1	1	0	0	0
St. Peters	1	0	1	1	1	1	-1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
Summerside	12	9	8	5	7	7	-6
Tignish	1	1	1	0	4	4	-1
Tyne Valley	3	3	0	0	1	1	0
Wilmot	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Prince Edward Island	**143**	**132**	**128**	**106**	**158**	**119**	**-72**
Newfoundland	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**+3**
Nova Scotia	**5**	**5**	**9**	**11**	**3**	**8**	**+5**
New Brunswick	**10**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**+5**
Ontario	**4**	**9**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**18**	**+21**
British Columbia	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**+3**
Saskatchewan	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**+1**
Alberta	**0**	**3**	**3**	**15**	**3**	**12**	**+24**
Manitoba	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**+2**
Northwest Territories	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**+2**
United States	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**+1**
Other Countries	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**0**

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

In 1981, most locations remained constant with few major fluctuations. One exception was Charlottetown which lost 21 graduates in 1981 and 30 graduates over the three years. On the other hand, provinces like Ontario and Alberta gained 21 and 24 graduates respectively.

Some areas of Prince Edward Island that gained graduates were Sherwood (which gained 5 graduates) and Cornwall (which gained 1 graduate). Many areas, for example, Abrams Village, Central Bedeque, Kinkora, Murray Harbour, St. Eleanors and Tyne Valley neither gained nor lost graduates.

Although graduates increased and decreased in many areas, it is interesting to see that almost no-one left Canada, with only one individual moving to the United States. Also, Prince Edward Island lost 72 graduates between 1981, 1982 and 1983 averaging 24 graduates per year. Informtion is also available on the individuals' previous education.

PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Respondents to the survey were asked to state their previous university education. Table 3 provides the information on previous university degree.

TABLE 3

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY DEGREE

	1983		1982		1981	
DEGREE	#	%	#	%	#	%
BA	22	13	12	8	12	7
BSC	5	3	6	4	12	7
BBA	2	1	2	1	1	1
BED	2	1	3	2	5	3
OTHER BACHELOR	1	1	1	1	2	1
DOCTORATES	1	1	0	0	0	0
OTHER	3	2	0	0	0	0
WITHOUT A DEGREE	132	77	130	84	151	82
TOTALS	168	99	154	100	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the PEI Department of Industry.

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Of those 184 who responded in 1981 approximately 20% (33 individuals) had a previous degree. In 1982, out of 154 graduates who responded 16% (24 individuals) held a previous degree. In 1983 the percentage was slightly higher at 22% (36 individuals) of 168 graduates had a degree. Thus, approximately one in every five graduates already had a degree.

The majority of those who had a previous degree had a Bachelor of Arts, hence perhaps some were returning

to take the one year Bachelor of Education program. The trend for some graduates is to seek further education probably to improve the chances of obtaining and retaining employment.

University graduates also provided information on the degree they obtained. Table 4 Presents the Data:

TABLE 4

DEGREE OBTAINED

	1983		1982		1981	
DEGREE	#	%	#	%	#	%
B.A.	55	33	40	26	63	34
BSC	23	14	25	16	26	14
BBA	40	24	50	33	49	27
BED	34	20	24	16	27	15
Other Bachelor	2	1	2	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	4	2
No Response	13	8	12	8	14	8
TOTALS	168	101	154	101	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department PEI of Industry.

As one can see from Table 4, a Bachelor of Arts degree was the most popular degree individuals obtained with 33% in 1983 and 34% in 1981. The most popular degree in 1982 was a Bachelor of Business Administration with 33%

of the respondents. Also, a Bachelor of Education and a Bachelor of Science were common.

PREVIOUS MAJOR

The following Table shows the Previous university major of the graduates:

TABLE 5

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS	1983		1982		1981	
UNIVERSITY MAJOR	#	%	#	%	#	%
Education	1	1	3	2	7	4
English	4	2	3	2	1	1
History	4	2	3	2	6	3
Religious Studies	2	1	0	0	0	0
Business Admin.	2	1	2	1	1	1
Political Science	2	1	0	0	1	1
Psychology	7	4	4	3	2	1
Sociology	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biology	2	1	2	1	3	2
Chemistry	2	1	0	0	0	0
Other	4	2	4	3	5	3
Home Economics	2	1	0	0	0	0
Engineering	0	0	0	0	1	1
French	0	0	1	1	1	1
Math	0	0	1	1	2	1
No previous major	135	80	130	84	153	83
TOTALS	168	98	154	101	184	103

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

Out of the 20% who responded in 1981 the most popular majors were education with 4% (7 individuals) and history with 3% (3 individuals) out of 184. In 1982 the major indicated most often was psychology with 3% (4 individuals). In 1983 psychology was the major most frequently mentioned with 4% (7 individuals) closely followed by English and history both at 2% (4 individuals).

Thus history, psychology and education were the most popular previous majors of the graduate.

The respondents also gave their major. The majors varied from the previous majors with business administration being the most popular with 24 to 31 percent. Education was second in popularity with 10 to 16 percent and then psychology with 9 to 11 percent. Engineering was fourth in popularity with 6 to 8 percent of all respondents for 1981 to 1983.

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT BEFORE UNIVERSITY

The Student Follow-up Survey included a question on previous employment before university (excluding summer employment). With this information it could be determined how many respondents were in the work force before university and what their occupation was at the time. Table 6 indicates the respondents previous employment before university.

TABLE 6

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT BEFORE UNIVERSITY

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT BEFORE UNIVERSITY	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
Yes	44	26	33	21	60	33
No	123	73	118	77	121	66
No Response	1	1	3	2	3	2
TOTALS	168	100	154	100	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry.

In 1981, 33% (60 individuals) of 184 respondents stated that they were employed before university. In 1982, 21% (33 individuals) out of 154 respondents were employed before attending university. While in 1983, 26% (44 individuals) of 168 respondents also indicated they had previous employment before university. Thus in 1983, one out of every four graduates had previous work experience whereas it was one in three in 1981. This would seem to suggest that more of the graduates proceeded directly from high school to university. This is supported by the fact that the average age of 1983 graduates was one year younger than 1981 and 1982 graduates. It is difficult to determine why this has occurred, however, it may be because of the difficulty in

obtaining and retaining employment with a high school education.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

From the respondents who were previously employed before attending university the most frequently mentioned occupations for all three years are: managerial, administrative and related, teaching and related, health and medicine, and clerical and related. Table 7 presents the data.

TABLE 7

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS BEFORE UNIVERSITY

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BEFORE UNIVERSITY	1983		1982		1981	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 Managerial, Admin. & Related	5	3	5	3	11	6
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering & Math	1	1	0	0	1	1
23 Social Sciences & Related	2	1	0	0	1	1
25 Occupations in Religion	0	0	0	0	1	1
27 Teaching & Related	13	8	3	2	17	9
31 Health & Medicine	3	2	4	3	2	1
33 Artistic, Literary Performing & Related	2	1	1	1	0	0
41 Clerical & Related	8	5	8	5	4	2
51 Sales Occupations	1	1	2	1	3	2
61 Service Occupations	2	1	4	3	9	5
71 Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	0	0	3	2	2	1
81/82 Processing Occ.	0	0	1	1	0	0
83 Machine & Related	0	0	0	0	2	1
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	2	1	0	0	1	1
87 Construction Trades	0	0	2	1	3	2
91 Transport Equipment	2	1	0	0	2	1
95 Other Crafts & Equipment Operating	1	1	0	0	1	1
99 Occ. Not Elsewhere Classified	1	1	0	0	0	0
No previous occupations	125	74	121	79	124	67
TOTALS	168	101	154	101	184	102

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry.

This would seem to suggest that those who occupied teaching or related positions were probably taking their degrees to meet the requirements of the teaching profession. As well those in managerial and administrative occupations perhaps enrolled in university to upgrade their skills.

LENGTH OF TIME WORKED

If the graduates had employment before university they were asked to indicate the length of time they worked. Table 8 provides the information:

TABLE 8

LENGTH OF TIME WORKED BY GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME WORKED	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than half year	1	1	1	1	10	5
Half yr. to less than 1 yr.	5	3	6	4	8	4
1 year to 2 years	6	4	7	5	7	4
2 years or more	32	19	18	12	35	19
No response	124	74	122	79	124	68
TOTALS	168	101	154	101	184	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As Table 8 illustrates in 1981, 1982 and 1983 the majority or respondents had worked two years or more. Thus, those graduates who had worked had a long term attachment to the labour force. The graduates are

probably older workers taking courses to upgrade their education or strictly for personal enjoyment.

ACTIVITIES SINCE GRADUATION

Students were asked to specify the activities they were involved in since graduation. The activities were: the number of months employed full time, the number of months worked part time and the number of months unemployed.

MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME

In response to the survey, the number of months worked full time varied from one month to 21 months or more. Table 9 below presents the data.

TABLE 9

MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME BY RESPONDENTS

	1983		1982		1981	
MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	41	25	50	34	25	16
7 - 12 months	57	34	53	35	46	26
13 months or more	31	20	21	15	33	18
0 months	39	23	30	20	80	43
TOTALS	168	102	154	104	184	103

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

The majority of graduates who responded to the survey worked 7 to 12 months for 1981, 1982 and 1983. There was also a high percentage of graduates working 1 to 6 months and 13 months or more.

The average number of months worked full time for 1981, 1982 and 1983 was 9 to 10 months. This is a very positive result because it indicates university graduates who are employed, on average work at least three-quarters of the year.

MONTHS WORKED PART TIME

The responses to months worked part time ranged from 1 month to 12 months or more as shown in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED PART TIME BY RESPONDENTS

	1983		1982		1981	
PART-TIME MONTHS WORKED	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	20	12	27	19	14	8
7 - 12 months	4	3	20	13	2	2
13 or more	1	1	0	0	0	0
No Response	143	85	107	70	168	91
TOTALS	168	101	154	102	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow up survey conducted by the Department of Industry.

The graduates who responded to the survey indicated that 1 to 6 months working part-time was the most frequent response. Also, the average number of months worked part-time was between 4 to 6 months for 1981, 1982 and 1983. Thus, some graduates are working part-time. It is not possible to determine how many of the graduates were working part-time because they wanted to.

MONTHS UNEMPLOYED

The response most often stated for months unemployed was 1 to 6 months. As one can see from Table 11 student employment has changed during 1981-1983.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF MONTHS RESPONDENTS WERE UNEMPLOYED

	1983		1982		1981	
MONTHS UNEMPLOYED	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 Months	36	23	42	28	28	15
7 - 12 Months	13	8	34	22	10	7
13 or more	3	3	4	3	0	0
No Response	116	69	74	48	146	79
TOTALS	168	103	154	101	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

In 1981, out of 184 respondents 22% reported they were unemployed. In 1982 the number of graduates reporting some unemployment more than 53% out of 154 respondents an increase of 31 percentage points. Then in 1983 there was a decrease from 53% in 1982 to 34%, a difference of 19 percentage points. Therefore, it is apparent that 1982 was an especially difficult year. 1981 was the best year with the situation improving in 1983. Clearly, graduates face different employment prospects depending on the year of graduation.

From these figures one can see that the majority of those who were unemployed were unemployed for 1 to 6 months followed by 7 to 12 months while 3% were unemployed for more than a year.

The average number of months unemployed for 1981, 1982 and 1983 ranged between 4 and 6 months. This would seem to suggest that graduates are finding it difficult to obtain and retain a job.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The graduates were to state whether they were presently employed or unemployed. As one can see from Table 12, the respondents for all three years consistently reported that they were employed with approximately 66 or 67 percent in each year.

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

	1983		1982		1981	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Employed	111	66	103	67	122	66
Not Employed	57	34	51	33	57	31
No Response	0	0	0	0	5	3
TOTALS	168	100	154	100	184	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

Thus, consistently two out of every three graduates were employed. Of those who were not employed, some were attending school rather than seeking employment. In 1981, 23% were studying full-time while in 1982 17% were studying full-time and 19% for 1983. Employed graduates were asked to indicate their occupation. As one can see from Table 13 there was a wide variety of responses reported.

GRADUATES OCCUPATION	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
11 Managerial, Administrative and Related	25	15	26	17	40	21
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering, and Math	5	3	7	5	6	3
23 Social Sciences and Related	6	4	9	6	4	2
25 Occupations in Religion	0	0	0	0	1	1
27 Teaching and Related	28	17	25	16	40	22
31 Health and Medicine	2	1	4	3	0	0
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts, and Related	4	2	2	1	2	1
37 Sport and Recreation	0	0	1	1	0	0
41 Clerical And Related	16	10	9	6	9	5
51 Sales Occupations	4	2	6	4	7	4
61 Service Occupations	13	8	5	3	8	4
71 Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry	0	0	2	1	2	1
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Related	0	0	2	1	0	0
81/82 Processing Occupations	1	1	0	0	0	0
83 Machine and Related	1	1	0	0	0	0
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repair	1	1	1	1	1	1
87 Construction Trades	2	1	2	1	0	0
91 Transport Equipment Operating	2	1	1	1	2	1
93 Material Handling and Related	0	0	1	1	0	0
99 Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1	1	0	0	1	1
NO OCCUPATION	57	34	51	33	61	33
TOTALS	168	102	154	101	184	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

Out of approximately 67 percent of those respondents who were employed the most common occupations in 1981, 1982 and 1983 were: 1) managerial, administrative, and related 2) teaching and related, and 3) clerical and related. It is interesting to note that these three occupations are identical to the three most popular previous occupations before enrolling in university. This would seem to indicate some graduates perhaps occupied the same position before and after graduation.

Even though managerial and teaching occupations were common responses these occupations experienced decreases over the years. Managerial positions decreased from 21% in 1981 to 15% in 1983, a difference of 6 percentage points. Also, teaching positions went from 22% in 1981 to 17% in 1983, a difference of 5 percentage points.

On the other hand, clerical and related occupations increased by 5 percentage points from 5% in 1981 to 10% in 1983. Employment in the service occupations doubled from 4% in 1981 to 8% in 1983. This would seem to suggest fewer graduates are finding work related to their education.

Also, interesting to note was a few occupations that were not often indicated. For example, religious occupations, sports and recreation occupations, processing occupations, machine and related occupations

and material handling and related occupations only employed 1% of the respondents during all three years.

INDUSTRY

The industries that were reported most often as shown in table 13 are: 1) educational service industries 2) government service industries 3) retail trade industries, 4) finance and insurance industries and 5) business service industries.

Table 14 Presents the data.

TABLE 14

INDUSTRY THAT GRADUATES ARE EMPLOYED IN

INDUSTRY		1983		1982		1981	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
11/23	Agriculture and Related Industries	1	1	1	1	1	1
31/33	Fishing and Trapping Industries	0	0	2	1	0	0
61/92	Mining, Quarrying and Oil Well Industries	1	1	0	0	2	1
101/399	Manufacturing Industries	8	5	2	1	5	3
401/449	Construction Industries	1	1	2	1	0	0
451/479	Transportation and Storage Industries	4	3	1	1	4	2
481/499	Communication and Other Utilities	0	0	3	2	2	1
501/599	Wholesale Trade Industries	4	3	3	2	1	1
601/692	Retail Trade Industries	10	6	3	2	5	3
701/749	Finance and Insurance Industries	9	5	10	6	10	5
751/761	Real Estate Operator and Insurance Agents	0	0	1	1	0	0
771/779	Business Service Industries	0	0	4	3	16	9
811/841	Government Service Industries	24	14	30	19	34	19
851/859	Educational Services	32	19	25	16	37	20
861/869	Health and Social Services	4	3	4	3	1	1
911/922	Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service	7	4	6	4	3	2
961/969	Other Service Industries	2	1	3	2	0	0
971/999	Personal and Household Service	4	2	3	2	1	1
	No Response	57	34	51	33	62	34
TOTAL		168	102	154	100	184	103

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

It is obvious that graduates work in a variety of industries, however, government and educational services account for one out of every three employed graduates. For example, the wholesale trade industry and health and social services industry both increased from 1% in 1981 to 3% in 1983. The accommodation, food and beverage service industry increased from 2% in 1981 to 4% in 1983. Retail trade industries also increased from 3% in 1981 to 6% in 1983.

Some decreases were also indicated. Communication and other utilities decreased from 1% in 1981 to 0 in 1983, business services industries decreased from 9% in 1981 to 0 in 1983 while government service industries decreased from 19% in 1981 to 14% in 1983.

Industries that did not have a large number of graduates were: agricultural and related industries, fishing and trapping industries, mining, quarrying and oil well industries, construction industries, retail trade industries, real estate operator and insurance agent industries and personal and household service industries. These industries may have openings in the future.

The graduates who were working were asked to indicate the number of hours worked per week.

HOURS OF WORK

The graduates who were employed were asked to state their hours of work. The majority of those who responded listed 31 to 40 hours of work per week for all

three years. The second most common response for all three years was 41 to 50 hours a week.

The average number of hours worked per week is 39. This is probably because one in every three graduates works in government and educational services which typically has less than a 40 hour week.

ANNUAL EARNINGS

The employed graduates surveyed were asked to indicate their annual earnings. Some graduates chose not to provide this information. Nevertheless, as Table 15 shows $15,000.00 to $20,999.00 was the most common salary for 1981 and 1983 graduates, while the salary for 1982 was slightly higher at $21,000.00 to $30,000.00.

TABLE 15

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF THE RESPONDENTS

	1983		1982		1981	
ANNUAL EARNINGS	#	%	#	%	#	%
$1,000-$9,999	15	9	17	11	10	5
$10,000-$11,999	6	4	6	4	5	3
$12,000-$14,999	17	10	12	8	13	7
$15,000-$20,999	31	19	19	12	39	21
$21,000-$30,999	23	14	22	14	36	20
$31,000 and over	3	2	2	1	6	3
No Response	73	44	76	49	75	41
TOTALS	168	102	154	99	184	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry.

The majority of those employed made between $12,000.00 and $30,999.00. The average annual earnings increased from $11,300 in 1981, $16,387 in 1982 and $17,219 in 1983. Between 1981 and 1983 average annual earnings increased by 52%. This could be as a result of a number of factors for example, inflation, higher salaries for teachers or graduates obtaining higher paying jobs.

In addition to earnings, graduates were asked to indicate whether or not their job was related to their training.

JOB RELATED TO EDUCATION

Students were asked if their employment was related to their education. Tabhle 16 provides the data.

TABLE 16

GRADUATE'S JOB RELATED TO TRAINING RECEIVED

	1983		1982		1981	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Directly	44	26	51	33	81	44
Indirectly	30	18	31	20	21	11
Unsure	1	1	1	1	2	1
Not at all	35	21	20	13	18	10
No response	58	35	51	33	62	34
TOTALS	168	101	154	100	184	100

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry.

In 1981, 44% (81 individuals) of 184 respondents said their job was directly related to their training. In 1982, 33% (51 individuals) of 154 respondents stated that their job was directly related while in 1983, 26% (44 individuals) of 168 respondents answered in the same way.

The data also indicate more recent graduates find it difficult to acquire employment in the graduates field of study. Perhaps graduates are more willing to accept employment in almost any field in order to obtain an income. This is confirmed by the high percentages of students in jobs that are indirectly or not at all related to their field of study. This is consistent with other data which showed graduates working in industries and occupations unrelated to their education.

Those who had a job unrelated to their training were asked why they thought their employment was unrelated to their training or education. Table 17 presents the data.

TABLE 17

REASONS WHY GRADUATES' JOB IS UNRELATED TO TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
REASON	#	%	#	%	#	%
Had job that didn't work out			2	1		
Did not look for training related job	3	2	3	2	1	1
Did not find training related job	28	17	12	8	13	7
Could earn more money at other work	3	2	2	1	1	1
Other	4	2	6	4	1	1
No response	130	77	129	84	168	91
TOTALS	168	100	154	100	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

For 1981, 1982 and 1983 the majority of respondents indicated that they could not find a training related job. Therefore, graduates are seeking employment in a variety of areas rather than strictly those related to their education.

UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

Of those respondents that were not employed some (19% in 1981 and 17% in 1982, and 23% in 1983) were

were attending school full time for 7 to 12 months.

While these students were in school the most popular courses taken were: natural sciences and engineering, history, and medicine and health.

ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

In the survey, graduates were asked if they were attending school due to lack of employment. It was interesting to note that for the most part, respondents said that was not the case. Table 18 shows the data.

TABLE 18

ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
ATTENDING SCHOOL	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	3	2	3	2	4	2
No	29	17	23	15	39	21
No response	136	81	128	83	141	77
Totals	168	100	154	100	184	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table only 2% of the graduates who responded for all three years said they were attending school because of a lack of employment. Thus individuals were attending school because they wanted to

and not because they were not employed.

The individuals who were not attending school or working were asked to indicate the main reason for their unemployment.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The individuals were asked to select the main reason for their unemployment based on a list of possible choices. Table 19 presents the data.

TABLE 19

GRADUATES MAIN REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

	1983[1]		1982[1]		1981[1]	
REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT	#	%	#	%	#	%
Personal/family responsibility	3	2	5	3	1	1
Unable to relocate	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lack of work experience	5	3	10	7	2	1
Can't find training related job	12	8	12	8	8	4
Can't find any job	8	5	6	4	5	3
Not bilingual	1	1	2	2	0	0
Other	7	4	6	4	6	4
No response	298	177	266	173	346	188
Totals	336	201	308	202	368	201

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

1. Graduates could identify more than one reason for their unemployment.

As one can see from the table above, in 1981, 1982 and 1983 the consistent response was graduates could not find a training related job. This may indicate that graduates want to work but they have a desire to work in an occupation they were trained for.

These individuals were also asked whether or not they had any job prospects for the future. A large number of those surveyed in all three years did not respond. Out of those who did 9% (16 individuals) in 1981, 21% (32 individuals) in 1982 and 19% (31 individuals) in 1983 responded that they did not have a job starting in the future. Only 1 to 2 percent in all three years reported that they did have a future job.

FUTURE PLANS

Graduates who responded to the survey were asked to indicate their future plans. Table 20 presents the data.

TABLE 20

FUTURE PLANS

	1983		1982		1981	
FUTURE PLANS	#	%	#	%	#	%
Leaving province to work	N/A		N/A		4	2
Remain at present job	60	36	56	36	92	50
Look for a job	40	24	43	28	36	20
Take further education/train.	54	32	43	28	40	22
Neither work or look	3	2	2	1	1	1
Other	10	6	10	7	4	2
No response	1	1	0	0	7	4
TOTALS	168	101	154	100	184	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by Department of Industry

From looking at the table above, there were a number of answers given when graduates were asked to state their future plans.

In 1981 only 2% (4 individuals) were leaving the province to work. Figures for 1982 and 1983 are not available. It was not surprising to see that over the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 most graduates were going to remain in their present occupation or look for work.

In 1981, 50% (92 individuals) of the respondents were going to remain in their present job while in 1982 and 1983 the percentage was a bit lower at 36% (56-60 individuals).

Also there were 20 to 28 percent of the graduates looking for a job over the three years. On the other hand, there was a small percentage (1 to 2%) of graduates that were not planning to work or look for work.

It was also interesting to note that from 1981 to 1983 more individuals were going back to school with 22% (40 individuals) in 1981, 28% (43 individuals) in 1982 and 32% (54 individuals) in 1983.

Of these individuals who were planning to take further education the most common majors for their degree were: business administration, education, history, psychology and biology.

Also, the four most common degrees these students were studying for were: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Business Administration and a Bachelor of Education.

All of the individuals who responded and indicated that they were going back to school were planning to do so on a full time basis.

SUMMARY

This report touched on many areas pertaining to the university graduate. This report dealt with many trends but only the more notable ones will be reviewed.

It was very encouraging to see that most graduates were staying on Prince Edward Island after

completing their education. Only 24 graduates who responded to the survey felt each year for a total of 72 graduates for all three years.

Not only are graduates staying on Prince Edward Island but many are going back to school. A large percentage of those who were returning to school were not attending due to lack of employment. Out of all the respondents for 1981, 1982 and 1983 approximately 16 to 22 percent had a previous degree. There was also approximately 21 to 33 percent previously employed before attending university. It is possible that some individuals are returning to university to improve their chances of obtaining and retaining employment.

The data also shows that the chances of obtaining employment are getting better as in 1981, 1982 and 1983 two out of three graduates were employed after university. But it was interesting to see that 40% in 1983, 34% in 1982 and 22% of the respondents in 1981 were not employed in jobs related to their education. The main reason for this fact was simply that graduates find it difficult to obtain employment related to their education.

In summary, it was a very positive trend that university graduates were being employed and given the chance to use their knowledge.

HOLLAND COLLEGE ANALYSIS

HOLLAND COLLEGE

The following section will discuss the results of the 1981-83 Student Follow-up Survey for Holland College post-secondary graduates.

AGE

In 1981, 94% (189 individuals) of the Holland College graduates who responded were between 18 and 30 years. This was similar to 1982 where 95% (221 individuals) out of 233 respondents were between 18 and 30. There was a slight increase in 1983 where 97% (221 individuals) out of 228 respondents were in this age bracket. Thus, a very small percentage of Holland College graduates are over the age of 30. The average age of a Holland College graduate was 23 years.

SEX

In 1981, 64% (128 individuals) of the 201 respondents were female while 36% (73 individuals) were male. In 1982, females were still in the majority with 62% (144 individuals) of the 233 respondents, while the males increased to 38% (89 individuals). However, in 1983 both males and females were even at 50%.

LOCATION

In 1981, 1982 and 1983 each graduate who responded to the survey was asked to give his or her present address which was compared to the address listed before the course. By comparing the addresses it can be

determined if graduates are moving after completing their education. Table 21 presents the data.

TABLE 21

THE GRADUATES LOCATION BEFORE AND AFTER COMPLETING THEIR EDUCATION

LOCATION	1983 # BEFORE COURSE	1983 # AFTER COURSE	1982 # BEFORE COURSE	1982 # AFTER COURSE	1981 # BEFORE COURSE	1981 # AFTER COURSE	+/-
Abrams Village	0	0	3	3	2	0	-2
Alberton	4	3	0	0	2	0	-3
Borden	5	1	4	2	5	2	-9
Bunbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Cardigan	1	1	6	6	3	4	+1
Charlottetown	35	46	50	57	45	49	+22
Cornwall	8	8	7	8	9	7	-1
Crapaud	2	0	4	3	2	2	-3
Georgetown	1	0	1	1	0	0	-1
Hunter River	6	6	5	5	5	2	-3
Kensington	9	8	6	6	6	2	-5
Kinkora	5	3	4	2	2	1	-5
Miscouche	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Montague	10	7	6	5	5	8	-1
Morell	2	2	4	2	1	1	-2
Mount Stewart	6	7	2	1	2	2	0
Murray River	1	1	4	4	5	4	-1
Rustico	1	0	1	1	2	1	-2
O'Leary	4	1	4	3	2	0	-6
Parkdale	0	1	1	2	2	3	+1
Sherwood	7	6	9	8	5	3	-4
Souris	5	3	7	3	2	3	-5
Southport	1	2	1	1	0	1	+2
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
St. Eleanors	1	1	2	2	2	3	+1
St. Peters	4	4	4	3	1	1	-1
Summerside	4	5	9	6	11	6	-7
Tignish	4	2	2	1	2	1	-4
Tyne Valley	1	1	1	2	1	1	+1
Wellington	6	3	6	5	5	2	-7
Wilmot	0	1	0	1	0	0	+2
Prince Edward Island	135	125	156	146	130	110	-40
Alberta	0	3	0	2	1	19	+23
Newfoundland	27	29	27	29	10	11	+5
Nova Scotia	25	25	15	19	14	16	+6
New Brunswick	40	37	35	29	41	34	-16
Ontario	0	8	0	4	1	5	+16
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	1	0	0	+1
British Columbia	0	0	0	3	0	1	+4
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	1	+1
Manitoba	0	1	0	0	0	0	+1

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

Table 21 lists the locations of all the respondents and the number of students present before and after the course for each year. The last column in the table shows the number of graduates either gained or lost in that area.

As one can see from the table, almost all locations experienced fluctuations of two to five graduates per area with some exceptions.

For example, Borden, O'Leary, Summerside and Wellington all lost six or more graduates who had completed their education, while Charlottetown had the greatest increase with 22 graduates. There were no other areas on Prince Edward Island that experienced a significant increase.

There were some areas that did not gain or lose any graduates. These areas are: Bunbury, Miscouche, Mount Stewart and St. Louis.

As one can see from the table, other provinces reported significant gains, all except New Brunswick which lost 16 graduates and Prince Edward Island which lost 40. Below is a list of provinces and the number of graduates gained:

Alberta 23, Ontario 16, Nova Scotia 6, Newfoundland 5, British Columbia 4, Saskatchewan 1, and Manitoba 1.

It was interesting to note that out of all the graduates only one left Canada and relocated to the U.S.A.

PREVIOUS EDUCATION

Holland College graduates were also asked about their previous education. Table 22 presents this information.

TABLE 22

THE GRADUATE'S PREVIOUS EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS EDUCATIONAL TRAINING -	#	%	#	%	#	%
Grade 9	1	1	3	1	1	1
Grade 10, 11	32	14	27	12	13	7
Grade 12 completed	195	86	202	87	125	62
Some university.	0	0	0	0	39	19
University degree	0	0	0	0	1	1
Some post secondary	0	0	0	0	18	9
Other	0	0	0	0	2	1
No response	0	0	1	1	2	1
Total	228	101	233	101	201	101

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

Over the period of 1981, 1982 and 1983 the educational background for the majority of Holland College graduates was a grade 12 education. The lowest grade completed by a small percentage of Holland College

graduates was grade 9 while the highest grade completed was one individual with a university degree.

Of those graduates who responded to the survey in 1982 and 1983 (figures for 1981 are unavailable) the majority responded that they had not taken any academic upgrading but they did have grade 12 equivilency. The majority of graduates also stated that they did not have any post secondary training. The 40% who had post secondary education are shown in Table 23.

TABLE 23

ANY POST SECONDARY EDUCATION/TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
POST SECONDARY ED/TRAINING	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	91	40	94	40	N/A	
No	130	57	135	58	N/A	
No response	7	3	4	2	N/A	
Totals	228	100	233	100	N/A	

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

Out of the 40% of the graduates who had post secondary education, university was the most common type of education with 20 to 22% of the total respondents for 1982 and 1983. The second most common response was other post secondary. Also interesting to note was that a small percentage of Holland College graduates had taken training

such as BTSD (Basic Training for Skills Development) or their GED (General Education Diploma).

LENGTH OF TIME ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY

Of those respondents who indicated that they attended university the most common length of time enrolled was one year, although in 1982 3% (7 individuals) out of 533 respondents stated four years of enrollment. Table 24 presents the data.

TABLE 24

LENGTH OF TIME GRADUATE WAS ENROLLED AT UNIVERSITY

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME IN UNIVERSITY	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 YEAR	32	14	29	12	N/A	
2 Years	11	5	8	3	N/A	
3 Years	3	1	3	1	N/A	
4 Years	0	0	7	3	N/A	
No Response	182	80	186	80	N/A	
Totals	228	100	233	99		

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

Thus, almost one in every five of the Holland College graduates had attended university for one year or more.

However, most Holland College graduates did not have a previous university degree. Out of those who did a Bachelor of Arts was the most common in 1981, 1982 and 1983. There was also a small percentage who held a Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Science and other degrees.

The Holland College graduates who had a previous degree also listed a previous major. Table 25 presents the data.

TABLE 25

PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
History	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fine Arts	0	0	1	1	1	1
Business Administration	0	0	1	1	4	2
Political Science	0	0	1	1	3	2
Psychology	0	0	2	1	2	1
Sociology	0	0	1	1	4	2
Education	1	1	0	0	1	1
English	0	0	2	1	2	1
French	0	0	0	0	2	1
Economics	0	0	0	0	1	1
Biology	0	0	1	1	1	1
Computer Science	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	10	5
No response	226	99	224	96	169	84
Totals	228	101	233	103	201	103

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey

As one can see from the table there was a variety of responses to the question of previous major. The majors that seemed to be the most popular were Business Administration, Psychology, English, and Political Science.

The graduates also provided information on any other previous courses taken.

PREVIOUS COURSE

In the Student Follow-up Survey, Holland College graduates were asked to state whether or not they had taken a previous course besides upgrading or university. In 1981 and 1982 the most popular previous course was clerical and related. However, in 1983 natural sciences and engineering was the most common response.

When Holland College graduates were asked if they had completed the course, approximately 20% responded to the question. Most completed the course with only five percent in all three years who did not complete their course.

PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

In the survey, graduates were asked if they had a previous work attachment. From the responses to this question it could be determined if these individuals had worked in the past. In 1981 53% (106 individuals) of the 201 surveyed stated they had previous work. While in 1982 49% (115 individuals) and in 1983 54% (122 individuals) of

the graduates did not have any previous work. Those individuals who were previously employed stated their length of employment.

LENGTH OF PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

TABLE 26

THE LENGTH OF THE GRADUATES PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF PREVIOUS WORK	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Less than half a year	29	13	19	8	18	9
Half a year to less than one yr.	31	14	37	16	30	15
1 year to less than 2 years	28	12	16	7	26	13
2 years or more	19	8	42	18	29	14
No Response	121	53	119	51	98	48
Totals	228	100	233	100	201	99

Note; Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

From the table, one can see that Holland College graduates responded in a variety of ways as to the length of their previous employment.

In 1981 and 1983 the majority of graduates surveyed for those years were working a half year or less. While in 1982, 18% (42 individuals) of the total 233 graduates who responded were working two years or more. It is interesting to note that between 1981 and

1983, fewer graduates worked two years or more before going to school. This is consistent with the trend observed with university graduates. This may be because graduates think it is too difficult to find a job.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

In the Student Follow-up Survey, Holland College graduates who had a previous work attachment were asked to state their previous occupation.

TABLE 27

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF THE GRADUATES

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS	1983		1982		1981	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 Managerial, Administrative & Related	5	2	11	5	3	2
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering & Math	1	1	1	1	4	2
23 Social Sciences & Related	2	1	2	1	1	1
27 Teaching & Related	1	1	1	1	3	2
31 Medicine & Health	5	2	4	2	5	3
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing & Related	0	0	2	1	0	0
37 Sport & Recreation	0	0	1	1	0	0
41 Clerical & Related	16	7	31	13	24	12
51 Sales Occupations	14	6	11	5	12	6
61 Service Occupations	29	13	22	9	24	12
71 Farming, Horticultural, & Animal Husbandry	1	1	2	1	5	3
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trapping & Related	1	1	2	1	1	1
75 Forestry & Logging	0	0	0	0	3	2
77 Mining & Quarrying including oil and gas	0	0	1	1	1	1
81/82 Processing Occupations	3	1	8	3	3	2
83 Machine & Related	0	0	0	0	3	2
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	5	2	6	3	2	1
87 Construction Trades	4	2	6	3	2	1
91 Transport Equipment Operating	5	2	1	1	5	3
93 Material Handling & Related	2	1	1	1	0	0
95 Other Crafts & Equipment Operating	1	1	0	0	2	1
99 Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	6	3	0	0	1	1
No Response	127	56	120	52	97	48
Totals	228	103	233	105	201	106

All percentages are rounded

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table a wide variety of occupations were reported. Yet the three occupations that were consistently popular for 1981, 1982 and 1983 were - 1) clerical and related 2) sales occupations and 3) service occupations. Thus graduates tended to work in low-medium skill type jobs prior to enrolling in community college.

MONTHS WORKED FULL-TIME

Holland College graduates who were previously employed were asked to indicate the number of months they had worked full-time. Table 28 below presents the data.

TABLE 28

MONTHS WORKED FULL-TIME BY GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
MONTHS WORKED FULL-TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	55	24	55	24	33	17
7 - 12 months	69	30	80	34	59	30
13 - 18 months	69	30	68	40	59	29
No Response	35	15	30	13	50	25
Totals	228	99	233	100	201	101

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

On the average, Holland College graduates worked 10 months full-time during 1981, 1982 and 1983.

The two most common responses for 1981 to 1983 were seven to twelve months and thirteen to eighteen months.

MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME

Those graduates who were previously employed but not working full-time were asked to state the number ofmonths they worked part time. Table 29 presents this data.

TABLE 29

MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME BY GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	43	19	36	16	22	11
7 - 12 months	10	4	18	8	5	3
13 or more	4	2	1	1	3	2
No Response	171	75	178	76	171	85
Totals	228	100	233	101	201	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

The average number of months worked part time for 1981 to 1983 was approximately four to five months. Holland College graduates were working within this range at one to six months. Also, there were some graduates who worked for thirteen months or more part-time.

MONTHS UNEMPLOYED

In the Student Follow-up Survey, Holland College graduates were asked to state the number of months they were unemployed. Table 30 illustrates this information.

TABLE 30

MONTHS UNEMPLOYED BY GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
MONTHS UNEMPLOYED	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	44	19	69	30	55	28
7 - 12 months	21	9	29	13	12	6
13 or more	6	3	1	1	1	1
No Response	157	70	134	58	133	66
Totals	228	101	233	102	201	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As shown in the table for 1981, 1982 and 1983 the most common response was one to six months unemployed. This is comparable to the average number of months unemployed which was four to six months. Seven to twelve months unemployed was also common while a small number of graduates remained unemployed for thirteen months or more.

MONTHS ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME

When graduates were asked if they were attending school full-time a large percentage (95% in 1983 and 96% in 1981, figures not available for 1982) of graduates did not answer the question. This indicates that these individuals were either employed, unemployed or studying part-time.

Out of the graduates who did respond 4% were studying eight to ten months in 1983. This is similar to the average number of months attending school full-time which is approximately seven or eight months. While in 1981, 2% were studying one to four months and eight to ten months.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Graduates were asked to state their employment status, Table 31 presents the data.

TABLE 31

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	#	%	#	%	#	%
Employed	184	81	192	82	170	85
Not employed	43	19	39	17	24	12
Other	0	0	0	0	3	2
No Response	1	1	2	1	0	0
Totals	228	101	233	100	201	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see a large majority of graduates reported that they were employed. Yet as the table shows, 85% (170 individuals) were employed in 1981, 82% (192 individuals) in 1982 and 81% (184 individuals) in 1983. Thus the percentage of employed graduates has decreased over the three year period. This is confirmed by the fact that the number of unemployed graduates have increased over 1981 to 1983 from 12% to 19%.

The percentage employed is higher for community college than for university graduates perhaps because more university graduates take further education.

OCCUPATIONS

Holland College graduates who were employed were asked to indicate their occupation. This data is presented in Table 32.

TABLE 32

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH GRADUATES WERE EMPLOYED

OCCUPATIONS	1983		1982		1981	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
11 Managerial, Administrative & Related	12	5	11	5	7	4
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering & Math	11	5	6	3	9	5
23 Social Sciences & Related	7	3	8	3	1	1
27 Teaching & Related	5	2	2	1	2	1
31 Medicine & Health	11	5	16	7	25	13
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing & Related	6	3	14	6	4	2
41 Clerical & Related	39	17	57	24	56	28
51 Sales Occupations	9	4	7	3	9	5
61 Service Occupations	68	30	58	25	47	23
71 Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	0	0	3	1	2	1
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trapping & Related	3	1	0	0	0	0
81/82 Processing Occupations	1	1	2	1	1	1
83 Machine & Related	0	0	1	1	1	1
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	6	2	4	2	1	1
87 Construction Trades	0	0	3	1	1	1
93 Material Handling & Related	0	0	1	1	1	1
95 Other Crafts & Equipment Operating	1	1	0	0	4	2
99 Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	6	3	0	0	0	0
No Response	43	19	40	17	30	15
Totals	228	101	233	101	201	105

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one would expect, a wide variety of occupations were reported. Yet during 1981, 1982 and 1983 the three occupations that were most popular are: Service Occupations, Medicine and Health and Clerical and related.

Out of these three occupations only service occupations experienced an increase from 23% (47 individuals) in 1981 to 25% (58 individuals) in 1982 to 30% (68 individuals) in 1983.

On the other hand, medicine and health went from 13% (25 individuals) in 1981 to 7% (16 individuals) in 1982 to 5% (11 individuals) in 1983. Clerical and related occupations were also declining. These occupations went from 28% (56 individuals) in 1981, to 24% (57 individuals) in 1982 to 17% (39 individuals) in 1983 The rest of the occupations listed in Table 11 remained fairly constant only fluctuating one or two percent.

INDUSTRY

In the survey, Holland College graduates were asked to state the industry they worked in Table 33 presents the information.

TABLE 33

INDUSTRY IN WHICH GRADUATES WERE EMPLOYED

INDUSTRY	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
11/23 Agricultural & Related	2	1	3	1	1	1
31/33 Fishing & Trapping	2	1	0	0	0	0
41/51 Logging & Forestry	1	1	0	0	0	0
61/92 Mining, Quarrying & Oil Well Industries	1	1	0	0	2	1
101/399 Manufacturing Industries	12	5	10	4	3	2
401/449 Construction Industries	3	1	1	1	3	2
451/479 Transportation & Storage Industries	0	0	1	1	1	1
481/499 Communication and Other Utilities	0	0	5	2	4	2
501/599 Wholesale Trade Industries	4	2	5	2	3	2
601/692 Retail Trade Industries	15	6	20	9	18	9
701/749 Finance & Insurance Industries	4	2	5	2	9	5
751/761 Real Estate Operator & Insurance Agents	2	1	1	1	2	1
771/779 Business Service Industries	13	6	14	6	11	6
811/841 Government Service Industries	77	34	64	28	51	25
851/859 Educational Services	4	2	7	3	3	2
861/869 Health & Social Services	27	12	29	13	40	20
911/922 Accommodations, Food & Beverage Service	9	4	13	6	9	5
961/969 Other Service Industries	1	1	5	2	4	2
971/999 Personal & Household Services	8	3	10	4	7	4
No Response	43	19	40	17	30	15
Totals	228	102	233	102	201	105

NOTE: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

The three most popular industries mentioned for 1981, 1982 and 1983 were: 1) government service industries 2) health and social services and 3) the retail trade industry.

As one can see from Table 33 there were a few industries that experienced increases in the number of graduates employed. For instance, manufacturing industries increased from 2% in 1981 to 5% in 1983. Government service industries experienced a slightly larger increase of 9 percentage points as it increased from 25% in 1981 to 34% in 1983. Thus one out of every three Holland College graduates works for government which is much higher than for university graduates.

On the other hand, there were industries that experienced a decrease in the number of graduates employed. For example, retail trade industries showed a slight drop from 9% in 1981 to 6% in 1983, however, health and social services showed a slightly larger decrease from 20% in 1981 to 12% in 1983.

It was also interesting to note that some industries had very low percentages of graduates employed. Some examples are: fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, and transportation and storage industries.

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED

In the survey, Holland College graduates who were employed were asked to give the number of hours they worked per week. As one would expect 31 to 40 hours per week was the response stated most often. The average number of hours worked per week was 39. This is consistent with the high number of graduates in the government service industry.

Graduates were also asked to provide their annual earnings.

ANNUAL EARNINGS

Table 34 provides the data on the annual earnings of Holland College graduates for 1981 to 1983.

TABLE 34

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF THE GRADUATES

	1983		1982		1981	
ANNUAL EARNINGS	#	%	#	%	#	%
1,000 - 9,999	24	10	43	18	51	26
10,000 - 11,999	33	14	29	12	19	10
12,000 - 14,999	31	13	24	10	46	23
15,000 - 20,999	45	19	49	21	28	14
21,000 - 30,999	25	11	17	7	15	8
No Response	70	31	71	31	42	21
Totals	228	98	233	99	201	102

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow Up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

Approximately 70% of all the Holland College graduates in 1981,1982 and 1983 responded when asked to state their yearly earnings.

Looking at the table, in 1981 26% (51 individuals) reported their annual earnings as $1,000.00 to $9,999.00. However, in 1982, the highest percentage of graduates made between $15,000.00 to $20,999.00 with 21% of the graduates in 1982 and 19% of the graduates in 1983. These figures for 1982 and 1983 surpass the average amounts of $13,101.92 in 1981, $13,523.39 in 1982, and $14,569.83 in 1983. Therefore, the average annual earnings of college graduates has increased between 1981 and 1983.

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB

In the survey, the graduates were asked to state the length of time they were employed in their present job. Table 35 presents this data.

TABLE 35

LENGTH OF TIME GRADUATES' WERE EMPLOYED IN PRESENT JOB

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
1 - 20 weeks	63	28	55	24	47	24
21 - 40 weeks	32	14	40	17	23	12
41 - 60 weeks	45	20	86	37	78	42
61 - 80 weeks	36	16	1	1	18	10
81 weeks or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	52	23	51	22	35	17
Totals	228	101	233	101	201	105

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from Table 35 there was a wide variety of responses given. The most common number of weeks worked was 41 to 60 weeks with 42% (78 individuals) of the respondents in 1981 and 37% (86 individuals) in 1982. This is similar to the average number of weeks employed in their present job which is 39. In 1983, one to twenty weeks was reported most often with 28% of the respondents (63 individuals) out of 228.

It was interesting to see that more individuals worked 61 to 80 weeks in 1983 then in the other two years. Only 10% in 1981 and 1% in 1982 worked 61 to 80 weeks while in 1983 15% worked this same amount.

JOB RELATED TO TRAINING

The 1981, 1982 and 1983 Holland College graduates were asked if their job was related to the training they had received. Table 36 presents this information.

TABLE 36

GRADUATE'S JOB RELATED TO TRAINING RECEIVED

	1983		1982		1981	
GRADUATES JOB	#	%	#	%	#	%
Directly Related	130	57	131	56	115	57
Indirectly Related	23	10	31	13	29	14
Unsure	2	1	0	0	0	0
Not at all Related	29	13	29	12	27	13
No Response	44	19	42	18	30	15
Totals	228	100	233	99	201	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

It was very encouraging to see that more than half of all the graduates for all three years indicated that their job was directly related to the training received. The second most common response was that graduates jobs were indirectly related to their training. It is interesting to note that the number employed in a job directly related to their training has remained consistent between 1981 and 1983.

JOB UNRELATED TO TRAINING

The graduates who were employed in jobs that were unrelated to the training provided the following reasons. Table 37 presents this information.

TABLE 37

REASONS WHY GRADUATE'S JOB IS UNRELATED TO TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
REASONS	#	%	#	%	#	%
Did not look for training related job	1	1	2	1	0	0
Could not find training related job	23	10	20	9	18	9
Had job but didn't work out	2	1	2	1	1	1
Earn more money at another job	0	0	1	1	4	2
Other	3	1	5	2	2	1
No Response	199	87	203	87	176	88
Totals	228	100	233	101	201	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

The major reason graduates were in a job not related to their training is that they could not find a training related job.

ATTENDING A TRAINING INSTITUTION

The graduates who responded were asked if they were attending a training institution at the present time. Only 3 percent in 1982 and 1983 said yes they were

attending a training institution, while 1981 reported only 0.1 percent.

Besides asking the graduates if they were attending a training institution they were also asked if they were attending this institution due to lack of employment. Table 38 presents the data.

TABLE 38

IS THE GRADUATE ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
ATTENDING SCHOOL	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1
No	5	2	5	2	3	2
No Response	221	97	227	97	197	98
TOTALS	228	100	233	100	201	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

Out of those who did respond, 2% in all three years indicated they were not attending due to lack of employment. Only 1% for 1981, 1982 and 1983 stated that they were attending because of a lack of employment opportunities.

The individuals that were attending school were taking a variety of courses. There was no one course that was popular in all three years as one can see from Table 39.

TABLE 39

COURSE TAKEN BY GRADUATE

	1983		1982		1981	
COURSE TAKEN BY GRADUATE	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
11 Managerial, Admin. & Rel.	1	1	0	0	1	1
21 Natural Science, Engineering and Math	2	1	0	0	1	1
23 Social Sciences	1	1	0	0	1	1
33 Artistic & Literary	0	0	1	1	0	0
41 Clerical and Related	0	0	3	1	1	1
61 Service	1	1	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	1	1	0	0
Political Science	0	0	1	1	0	0
No Response	223	98	227	97	189	99
TOTALS	228	102	233	101	201	103

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

MAIN REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The individuals who were not attending school but were unemployed were asked in the survey to give the main reason for their unemployment. Most individuals only cited one response but many gave two answers. Table 40 provides the information.

TABLE 40

MAIN REASON FOR GRADUATES UNEMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
MAIN REASON UNEMPLOYED	#	%	#	%	#	%
Illness or disability	1	1	0	0	1	1
Personal or family responsibilities	2	1	0	0	2	1
Unable to relocate	3	1	0	0	0	0
Lack of work experience	6	3	8	3	2	1
Can't find training related job	17	8	17	7	11	6
Can't find any job	8	4	13	6	12	6
Not Bilingual	1	1	4	2	0	0
Other	8	3	4	2	3	2
No Response	410	180	420	180	371	185
Totals	456	202	466	200	402	200

NOTE: Graduates could identify more than one reason for being unemployed.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table, the two most common responses to the question were that graduates could not find a training related job and they could not find any job. Graduates all felt that lack of work experience was a major reason for their unemployment.

It was interesting to note that only 1% or less stated illness or disability, personal or family

responsibility, unable to relocate or not bilingual as reasons. This low percentage would indicate that Holland College graduates are eager to work but can not find the proper opportunities to utilize their skills.

These unemployed graduates were asked if they had a job that would begin in the future.

JOB TO START IN FUTURE

Those graduates who were not employed were asked to indicate whether they had a job to start in the near future. Some (12 to 14 percent for 1981, 1982 and 1983) said that they did not have a future job. In 1981, 1% responded that they would have future employment while in 1982 and 1983. 2% also expected employment.

FUTURE PLANS

Besides future employment, the respondents were also asked to state their future plans. Many respondents had more than one answer, thus the figures in table 41 reflect this.

TABLE 41

FUTURE PLANS

	1983		1982		1981	
FUTURE PLANS	#	%	#	%	#	%
Remain in present job	139	62	146	63	127	63
Look for job	78	35	72	31	55	28
Take further education	46	21	49	21	34	17
Leave the province for work	0	0	3	1	8	5
Other	16	8	12	5	6	3
No Response	177	78	184	79	172	84
Totals	456	204	466	200	402	200

NOTE: Graduates could give more than one response.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from table 41, the majority of graduates (63% in 1981 and 1982, 62% in 1983) were planning on remaining in their present job. There was also a high percentage of respondents who were planning to look for a job with 28% in 1981, 31% in 1982 and 35% in 1983. Some graduates also planned to take further education as 17% in 1981 and 21% in 1982 and 1983 gave this response. It was also interesting to note that very few graduates were leaving the province to work, only one to five percent of the graduates for 1981 to 1983 had planned on leaving.

SUMMARY

Concerning location, most Holland College graduates were remaining on Prince Edward Island. Between 1981, 1982 and 1983 Prince Edward Island lost 40 graduates or approximately 13 per year. As one might expect almost all of the respondents had a Grade 12 education before attending Holland College.

Regarding the graduates employment 85% in 1981, 82% in 1982 and 81% in 1983 were employed. These percentages were very positive but they illustrated a slight downward trend. Approximately, 12 to 19 percent of the graduates were unemployed.

It was also encouraging to note that most unemployed graduates are unemployed on the average for only four to six months.

Another encouraging sign was that approximately 56 to 57 percent of the respondents had jobs directly related to their education. Thus, one out of every two graduates was working in a job related to their education. Out of the 24 to 27 percent who did not have a job related to their education, the main reason was that they could not find a training related job.

As one can see from this report, Holland College graduates are using their education and are working in training related fields.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

This section of the report will discuss the individuals who have completed courses sponsored by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission that were greater than 20 weeks in length.

LOCATION

The graduates of these courses were asked in the survey to state their present address which was compared to their address prior to the course. This was to determine if graduates were moving after completing their course.

The graduates of Canada Employment and Immigration Commission courses seem to be the most stable in terms of location as very few areas experienced increases or decreases in the number of graduates. Table 42 presents this information.

TABLE 42

CEIC GRADUATES' LOCATION PRIOR TO AND AFTER EDUCATION

Location	1983 # Before Course	1983 # After Course	1982 # Before Course	1982 # After Course	1981 # Before Course	1981 # After Course	+/-
Alberton	4	4	5	5	0	0	0
Borden	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Bunbury	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cardigan	3	3	5	5	2	2	0
Central Bedeque	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Charlottetown	46	50	43	42	16	16	+3
Cornwall	8	10	1	2	4	4	+3
Crapaud	2	1	0	0	1	1	-1
Georgetown	5	5	1	1	1	1	
Hunter River	3	3	2	2	2	2	0
Kensington	9	7	9	8	8	8	-3
Miminigash	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Miscouche	1	3	1	2	4	3	+2
Montague	41	42	22	22	1	1	+1
Morell	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Mount Stewart	4	4	2	2	1	1	0
Murray Harbour	4	4	3	3	0	0	0
Murray River	1	2	7	9	1	0	+2
Rustico	2	1	1	1	0	0	-1
O'Leary	11	10	4	4	1	1	-1
Parkdale	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Sherwood	10	9	4	5	0	0	0
Souris	11	9	8	8	3	3	-2
Southport	1	1	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE 42 (CONTINUED) CEIC GRADUATES LOCATION PRIOR TO AND AFTER EDUCATION

Location	1983 # Before Course	1983 # After Course	1982 # Before Course	1982 # After Course	1981 # Before Course	1981 # After Course	+/-
St. Eleanors	5	6	5	3	4	5	0
St. Louis	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
St. Peters	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Summerside	19	15	36	32	10	8	-10
Kinkora	0	0	1	1	2	2	0
Tignish	1	1	3	3	1	1	0
Tyne Valley	1	1	8	10	4	5	+3
Wellington	9	9	3	2	1	1	-1
Wilmot	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Alberta	0	1	0	0	0	3	+4
Newfoundland	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	7	9	2	2	0	0	+2
New Brunswick	14	14	8	8	3	3	0
Quebec	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ontario	0	1	2	2	0	1	+2
Manitoba	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table, there were a few areas that made small increases and decreases. The areas on Prince Edward Island that experienced small increases were: Charlottetown, Cornwall and Tyne Valley, all gained three graduates, while Miscouche gained two and Montague gained one graduate. On the other hand, Rustico, O'Leary, Crapaud and Wellington all decreased by one graduate, while Souris lost two and Kensington lost three graduates. The largest decrease experienced by Prince Edward Island was Summerside which lost ten graduates.

Other provinces that experienced increases were: Alberta gained four graduates while Nova Scotia and Ontario gained two graduates.

SEX

In the Student Follow-up Survey, there were more male respondents in 1981 with 63% (62 individuals) as compared to 37% (36 individuals) female. In 1982 the percentages changed with 56% (144 individuals) female respondents and 44% (91 individuals) male respondents. However, in 1983 the percentages switched back in favour of males with 54% (133 individuals) compared to female respondents with 50% (133 individuals).

AGE

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission graduates were also asked to provide their age. Table 43 presents this data.

TABLE 43

THE RESPONDENTS AGE

	1983		1982		1981	
RESPONDENTS AGE	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
0	0	0	0	0	3	3
18 - 25 Years	112	45	103	50	56	57
26 - 30 Years	40	16	45	22	12	12
31 - 40 Years	55	22	34	17	17	17
41 - 50 Years	22	9	12	6	8	8
51 - 60 Years	9	4	5	3	2	2
61 or older	8	3	6	3	0	0
Totals	246	99	205	101	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

The most popular age category for a Canada Employment and Immigration Commission graduate was 18-25 years. This is a bit younger than average, as the average age was 29 years in 1982 and 1983 while 28 was average in 1982. Thus, on average, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission graduates were younger in 1983 than in 1982.

Although the average age of a Canada Employment and Immigration Commission graduate was 28 and 29 years there was a good percentage of graduates that were over thirty. As one can see from Table 43 in 1981, 27% of the respondents were over thirty with 29% in 1982 and 38% in 1983.

PREVIOUS EDUCATION

The respondents were also asked about their previous education. Table 44 illustrates this information.

TABLE 44

THE GRADUATES PREVIOUS EDUCATION/TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS EDUCATION/TRAINING	#	%	#	%	#	%
Grade 9	70	29	58	28	2	2
Grade 10, 11	70	29	70	34	28	29
Grade 12 Completed	102	42	74	36	47	48
Some University	0	0	0	0	1	1
University degree	0	0	0	0	2	2
Some post-secondary	0	0	0	0	13	13
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4
No response	4	2	3	2	1	1
Totals	246	102	205	100	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

Regarding the respondents previous education the majority had a Grade 12 education with 48% (47 individuals) out of 98 respondents in 1981, 36% (74 individuals) out of 205 respondents in 1982 and 42% (102 individuals) out of 246 respondents in 1983.

It was interesting to note that in 1981, 20%

(approximately 20 individuals) out of 98 respondents had some post-secondary education with 2% holding a university degree.

Also, the majority of CEIC graduates, 71% (174 individuals) in 1983 and 78% (159 individuals) in 1982 (figures not available for 1981) indicated that they did have some post-secondary education. The graduates had some university education with 10% (24 individuals) in 1983 and 8% (17 individuals) in 1982. Some graduates 18% (44 individuals) in 1983 and 13% (26 individuals) in 1982 and 0 in 1981 indicated that they had some other post-secondary education possibly at Holland College.

PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR

Out of the 8 to 10 percent who indicated they had attended some university the majority spent one to two years enrolled. One percent in 1983 and 1982 spent three to four years enrolled. (Figures are not available for 1981).

Some graduates also indicated their previous university major. Table 45 provides this information.

TABLE 45

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS UNIVERSITY MAJOR	#	%	#	%	#	%
Education	0	0	0	0	1	1
English	0	0	0	0	1	1
History	0	0	1	1	0	0
Political Science	0	0	1	1	0	0
Engineering	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sociology	0	0	0	0	1	1
No Response	246	100	202	99	95	97
TOTAL	246	100	205	102	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As one can see from the table no previous majors were recorded in 1983. In 1982 1% percent of the 205 respondents had history, political science and engineering as previous university majors. While in 1981 1% out of 98 respondents had education, english and sociology as previous majors.

PREVIOUS DEGREE

Only one percent in 1983 went on to get their Bachelor of Business Administration. In 1982 only one percent accomplished their Bachelor of Arts while in 1981 two held this same degree.

PREVIOUS COURSE

The respondents were asked to state the course they were enrolled in prior to their CEIC course. Table 46 illustrates this information.

TABLE 46

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS COURSE

PREVIOUS COURSE	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
French	0	0	2	1	0	0
11 Managerial, Admin & Related	5	2	0	0	1	1
21 Natural sciences, Engineering and Math	2	1	4	2	2	2
27 Teaching and Related	0	0	0	0	1	1
31 Medicine & Health	2	1	3	2	0	0
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts & Related	1	1	0	0	0	0
41 Clerical & Related	3	1	11	5	5	5
51 Sales	2	1	1	1	1	1
61 Service	4	2	1	1	1	1
23 Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	3	1	0	0	0	0
77 Mining & Quarrying including oil and gas	1	1	0	0	0	0
83 Machining & Related	2	1	1	1	0	0
85 Product fabricating, Assembly and Repair	4	2	3	2	2	2
87 Construction Trades	6	2	2	1	1	1
91 Transport Equipment Operat.	3	1	3	2	1	1
95 Other Crafts & Equip.	0	0	1	1	0	0
99 Occup. not elsewhere Class.	3	1	0	0	1	1
No Response	204	83	173	84	82	84
Totals	246	101	205	103	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As one can see from table 46 there was a variety of courses mentioned by the CEIC graduates.

From table 46 one can see that in 1983 the most popular courses were: managerial, administrative and related, service occupations, product fabricating, assembly and repair, and construction trades. In 1982 the five most commonly indicated courses were: clerical and related, natural sciences, engineering and math, medicine and health, product fabricating, assembly and repair, and transport equipment operating. The courses in 1981 were quite similar to those of 1982 with clerical and related, natural sciences, engineering and math, and product fabricating, assembly and repair.

Also, the majority of the graduates who had taken a previous course had successfully completed it. Out of the 16 to 17 percent that stated a previous course 11 to 15 percent successfully finished. This leaves only four to five percent that did not complete their course.

PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

The CEIC graduates were also asked if they had a previous work attachment. Table 47 presents this data.

TABLE 47

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Yes	135	55	112	55	63	64
No	108	44	88	43	34	35
No Response	3	1	5	2	1	1
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

In 1981, 64% (63 individuals) of 98 respondents had a previous work attachment while in 1982 and 1983 55% (112 and 135 individuals) had previous work. As one can see there is a decrease of 9 percentage points between 1981 and 1982. Thus, in 1981 there were more individuals who had previous work than in 1982 and 1983.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS

These individuals who had previous work were asked to indicate their previous employment. Table 48 presents the occupations.

TABLE 48

RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS

	1983		1982		1981	
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
11 Managerial, Admin & Related	3	1	4	2	1	1
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering	2	1	4	2	0	0
23 Social Sciences & Rel	1	1	0	0	1	1
27 Teaching and Related	0	0	3	2	2	2
31 Medicine & Health	5	2	9	5	3	3
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing & Related	0	0	1	1	2	2
41 Clerical & Related	9	4	17	8	2	2
51 Sales	7	3	3	2	4	4
61 Service	15	6	14	7	8	8
71 Farming, Horti. & Anim. Hus.	9	4	10	5	4	4
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trap.	8	3	9	4	2	2
75 Forestry & Logging	1	1	1	1	0	0
77 Mining, Quar. Inc. Oil/gas	3	1	0	0	0	0
81/82 Processing Occupations	9	4	10	5	5	5
83 Machining & Related	0	0	2	1	2	2
85 Product fab/assem/repair	3	1	5	3	5	5
87 Construction Trades	9	4	5	3	10	10
91 Transport Equip Operating	28	11	17	8	6	6
93 Material Handling & Rel.	3	1	2	1	3	3
95 Other Crafts & Equip Op.	1	1	1	1	0	0
99 Occup. not elsewhere Clas.	12	5	1	1	2	2
No Response	118	48	87	42	36	37
Totals	246	102	205	104	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As the table shows, during 1981, 1982 and 1983 the most popular previous occupations were the same for all three years only varying in the number of respondents. The occupations are: Clerical and related, service occupations, farming horticulture and animal husbandry, processing occupations, construction trades and transport equipment operating.

During 1981 to 1983 some previous occupations experienced a decrease in the number of graduates employed. For example, service occupations went from 8% in 1981 to 6% in 1983 and product fabricating assembly and repair also decreased from 5% in 1981 to 1% in 1983. There were also some increases for example in transport equipment operating which went from 6% in 1981 to 11% in 1983. Table 49 indicates the length of time the respondents were employed in their previous occupations.

TABLE 49

LENGTH OF TIME OF RESPONDENTS PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Less than half a year	24	10	27	13	10	10
Half a year to less than one year	21	9	17	8	14	14
One yr. to less than two yrs.	29	12	19	9	13	13
Two years or more	64	26	58	28	26	27
No Response	108	44	84	41	35	36
Totals	246	101	205	99	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The majority of the respondents indicated that they had worked in their previous occupation for two years or more with 27% (26 individuals) responding in 1981, 28% (58 individuals) in 1982 and 26% (64 individuals) in 1983. Otherwise, the data are fairly consistent between the three years.

NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED FULL-TIME

The graduates of CEC courses were asked the number of months worked full-time, part-time or unemployed since graduateion. Table 50 shows this data.

TABLE 50

NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME BY RESPONDENTS SINCE GRADUATION

	1983		1982		1981	
# OF MONTHS WORKED FULL-TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	81	33	58	28	20	20
7 - 12 months	67	27	51	25	42	43
13 - 20 months	23	9	18	9	9	9
21 months or more	1	1	6	3	0	0
No Response	74	30	72	35	27	28
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The table shows the majority of graduates worked full-time from one to six months with 33% (81 individuals) in 1983 and 28% (58 individuals) in 1982.

In 1981 7 to 12 months worked full time was the most popular response with 43% (42 individuals). The response for 1981 was similar to the average which was 8 to 9 months worked full time. Thus, CEIC graduates, on average were employed full time three out of every four months.

MONTHS WORKED PART TIME

The graduates indicated the number of months they worked part-time. Table 51 illustrates this information.

TABLE 51

NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME BY RESPONDENTS SINCE GRADUATION

	1983		1982		1981	
# MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 Months	30	12	34	17	10	10
7 - 12 months	11	3	15	8	4	4
13 - 20 months	3	1	4	2	1	1
21 months or more	1	1	2	1	0	0
No Response	201	82	150	73	83	85
Totals	246	99	205	101	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The most common response graduates indicated was one to six months with 10% (10 individuals) out of 98 respondents in 1981, 17% (34 individuals) out of 205 respondents in 1982 and 12% (30 individuals) out of 246

respondents in 1983. The popular response of one to six months was similar to the average which was five months in 1981, seven months in 1982 and six months in 1983.

NUMBER OF MONTHS UNEMPLOYED

The graduates who were not working full or part time indicated the number of months they were unemployed. Table 52 presents this data.

TABLE 52

NUMBER OF MONTHS RESPONDENT WAS UNEMPLOYED SINCE GRADUATION

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME UNEMPLOYED	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	49	20	57	28	26	26
7 - 12 months	30	12	41	20	13	13
13 months or more	2	1	6	3	1	1
No response	165	67	101	49	58	59
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table the majority of graduates were not unemployed very long after graduation. The most common number of months unemployed was one to six months with 26% (26 individuals) out of 98 in 1981, 28% (57 individuals) out of 205 in 1982 and 20% (49 individuals) out of 246 in 1983.

The most common response of one to six months unemployed is similar to the average which was five months in 1981, seven months in 1982 and six months in 1983.

There were also some graduates that were unemployed up to a year with 13% (13 individuals) in 1981, 20% (41 individuals) in 1982 and 12% (30 individuals) in 1983. However, there was less than 5% unemployed for more than a year.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Data are also available on the employment statis of the CEIC graduate. Table 53 below shows employment status.

TABLE 53

RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	1983		1982		1981	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Employed	162	66	136	66	63	64
Not employed	81	33	68	33	35	36
No response	3	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

Thus, since graduation 64% of the graduates (63 individuals) in 1981 and 66% of the graduates (136,162 individuals) in 1982 and 1983 were employed. In other

words two out of every three graduates surveyed were employed. This is a very positive sign as the percentages are high coupled with the increase between 1981 and 1982. Likewise, the percentage of unemployed graduates has declined from 36% (35 individuals) in 1981 to 33% (68,81 individuals) in 1982 and 1983.

MONTHS ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL TIME

Out of those graduates that were listed as unemployed some may have been attending school full time. Table 54 presents the number of months respondents were attending school full time.

TABLE 54

NUMBER OF MONTHS RESPONDENTS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME

	1983		1982		1981	
ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	14	6	N/A		6	6
7 - 10 months	2	1	N/A		1	1
11 months or more	1	1	N/A		2	2
No response	229	93	N/A		89	91
Totals	246	101	N/A		98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

Six percent of the graduates in 1981 and 1982 attended school full time for one to six months. There was also 1 to 2% of the respondents attending school full-

time for seven to ten months and eleven months or more.

PRESENT OCCUPATION

The 64 to 66 percent who were employed were asked to state their present occupation. Table 55 lists these occupations.

TABLE 55

RESPONDENTS OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONS	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
11 Managerial, Administrative & Related	2	1	3	2	2	2
21 Natural Sciences, Engineering & Math	6	2	9	4	1	1
23 Social Sciences & Related	2	1	1	1	0	0
27 Teaching & Related	1	1	1	1	2	2
31 Medicine & Health	12	5	16	8	5	5
41 Clerical & Related	29	12	25	12	15	15
51 Sales Occupations	6	2	1	1	1	1
61 Service Occupations	20	8	21	10	9	9
71 Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	4	2	7	4	3	3
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trapping & Related	11	4	8	4	1	1
75 Forestry and Logging	5	2	1	1	0	0
77 Mining & Quarrying Including oil and gas	1	1	0	0	0	0
81/82 Processing Occupations	6	2	8	4	1	1
83 Machining and Related	6	2	4	2	0	0
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	6	2	5	3	7	7
87 Construction Trades	14	6	5	3	6	6
91 Transport Equipment Operating	28	11	20	10	7	7
93 Material Handling & Related	0	0	0	0	2	2
95 Other Crafts & Equipment Operating	5	2	1	1	0	0
99 Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1	1	0	0	1	1
No Response	81	33	69	34	35	36
Totals	246	100	205	105	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from table 55 the most popular occupations listed by their Standard Occupation Classification Codes for 1981, 1982 and 1983 are: clerical and related, service, and transport equipment operating occupations. Also construction trades were popular in 1981 and 1983 while medicine and health occupations were common in 1982 and 1983.

The occupations where few graduates employed were: managerial, administrative and related, natural sciences, engineering and math, social sciences and related fields, sales and forestry and logging.

Also interesting to note was that the previous occupations in clerical and related, service, transport equipment operating, and construction occupations were reported again as the most common present occupation after completing their CEIC course. Perhaps the individuals took the course to upgrade their skills in these occupations.

INDUSTRY

The graduates were asked in the survey to indicate the industry in which they were employed. Table 56 lists these industries.

TABLE 56

INDUSTRY IN WHICH RESPONDENTS WERE EMPLOYED

INDUSTRY		1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %	1981 #	1981 %
11/23	Agricultural & Related	4	2	5	3	5	5
31/33	Fishing & Trapping	12	5	8	4	1	1
41/51	Logging & Forestry	4	2	2	1	0	0
61/92	Mining, Quarrying & Oil Well Industries	6	2	4	2	0	0
101/399	Manufacturing Industries	18	7	14	7	6	6
401/449	Construction Industries	19	8	3	2	4	4
451/479	Transportation & Storage Industries	21	9	20	10	8	8
481/499	Communication and Other Utilities	3	1	0	0	0	0
501/599	Wholesale Trade Industries	4	2	1	1	1	1
601/692	Retail Trade Industries	8	3	10	5	4	4
701/749	Finance & Insurance Industries	1	1	2	1	2	2
751/761	Real Estate Operator & Insurance Agents	0	0	1	1	1	1
771/779	Business Service Industries	2	1	2	1	1	1
811/841	Government Service Industries	30	12	21	10	10	10
851/859	Educational Services	0	0	5	3	5	5
861/869	Health & Social Services	16	7	18	9	7	7
911/922	Accommodations, Food & Beverage Service	11	5	10	5	2	2
961/969	Other Service Industries	1	1	0	0	0	0
971/999	Personal & Household Services	5	2	11	5	6	6
	No Response	81	33	68	33	35	36
	Totals	246	103	205	103	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from Table 56 government industries was the most popular answer received from the graduates in 1981, 1982 and 1983. Ten percent of the graduates in 1981, 1982 and 12% in 1983 were employed in government industries. Transportation and storage industries were also popular during all three years with 8 to 10 percent of the graduates employed in the industry.

In Table 56 some increases and decreases can be noted. For example, the construction industry went from 4% in 1981 to 8% in 1983, an increase of four percentage points. Fishing and Trapping industries increased from 1% in 1981 to 5% in 1983 while accommodations, food and beverage service industries have increased 3 percentage points from 2% in 1981 to 5% in 1983.

As for decreases, the education industry fell from 5% in 1981 to 0 in 1983, while personal and household service industries declined 4 percentage points from 6% in 1981 to 2% in 1983. Agriculture and related industries also decreased 3 percentage points from 5 to 2 percent.

There were also some indistries that did not have a large number of CEIC graduates employed. These industries are: logging and forestry, communications and other utilities, wholesale trade industries, real estate operators and insurance agents, business services, and other service industries.

HOURS WORKED

In the Student Follow-up Survey, CEIC graduates were asked to indicate the number of hours they worked per week. Table 57 presents this information

TABLE 57

NUMBER OF HOURS RESPONDENT WORKED PER WEEK

	1983		1982		1981	
NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 - 20 hours	9	4	13	7	4	4
21 - 30 hours	12	5	10	5	4	4
31 - 40 hours	98	40	79	39	38	39
41 hours or more	44	18	31	15	17	17
No Response	83	34	72	35	35	36
Totals	246	101	205	101	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one would expect, the majority stated 31 to 40 hours per week. Also interesting to note was that 15 to 18 percent worked 41 hours or more a week.

ANNUAL EARNINGS

Along with hours worked per week, the survey also asked for the respondents annual earnings. Table 58 presents the data:

TABLE 58

RESPONDENTS ANNUAL EARNINGS

RESPONDENTS ANNUAL EARNINGS	1983		1982		1981	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
$1,000 - $9,000	39	16	38	19	22	22
$10,000 - $11,999	14	6	15	7	9	9
$12,000 - $14,999	29	12	13	6	8	8
$15,000 - $20,999	25	10	25	12	8	8
$21,000 - $30,999	8	3	10	5	5	5
$31,000 and over	12	5	2	1	7	7
No response	119	48	102	50	39	40
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

One out of every four CEIC graduates earned between $10,000 to $20,999 dollars annually. The annual average earnings of respondents was $15,091 in 1981, $12,701 in 1982 and $15,690 in 1983.

Only a small percentage (6 to 12%) earned more than $21,000 annually. These lower wages may be due to the fact that the individuals were just starting their job.

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB

Table 59 indicates the length of time, in weeks that the CEIC graduates were employed in their present jobs.

TABLE 59

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB

	1983		1982		1981	
LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
1 - 10 weeks	42	17	37	18	8	8
11 - 20 weeks	26	11	19	9	8	8
21 - 30 weeks	17	7	10	5	11	11
31 - 40 weeks	17	7	15	7	7	7
41 - 50 weeks	9	4	12	6	7	7
51 - 60 weeks	25	10	35	17	14	14
61 - 70 weeks	8	3	0	0	2	2
71 weeks or more	4	2	2	1	0	0
No response	98	40	75	37	41	42
Totals	246	101	205	100	98	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from Table 59 the majority of graduates in 1982 and 1983 seemed to be just starting their jobs as they were only employed one to ten weeks. This is well below below the average of 29 to 34 weeks.

Also, only 15 to 18 percent of the respondents had been in their occupations for a year or more.

JOB RELATED TRAINING

The graduates were also asked if their job was related to the training they received. Table 60 presents the data.

TABLE 60

JOB RELATED TO THE TRAINING

	1983		1982		1981	
JOB RELATED TO TRAINING	#	%	#	%	#	%
Directly	77	31	70	34	47	48
Indirectly	34	14	20	10	3	3
Unsure	2	1	4	2	0	0
Not at all	50	20	41	20	13	13
No response	83	34	70	34	35	36
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The majority of the graduates, 31 to 48% said that their job was directly related to their training. Three to fourteen percent of the respondents indicated that their job was indirectly related to their training while 13 to 22 percent said their job was unrelated to their training. The remaining 34 to 36% had no response.

REASONS WHY JOB IS UNRELATED TO TRAINING

The 13 to 22 percent of the respondents that indicated their job was unrelated to their training were asked why they thought this was so.

As in the other sections of this report, the majority of the CEIC respondents also indicated that they could not find a training related job. Six to eleven percent listed other reasons for not having a training related job.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Those graduates who were unemployed were asked why. Table 61 lists the reasons given for unemployment.

TABLE 61

RESPONDENTS MAIN REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Illness or Disability	3	1	2	1	2	2
Personal or family responsibilities	7	3	7	3	0	0
Unable to relocate	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lack of work experience	18	8	12	6	3	3
Can't find training related job	29	12	19	9	22	22
Can't find any job	24	10	29	14	8	8
Not bilingual	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other	9	4	6	3	5	5
No response	396	162	333	162	155	158
Totals	492	203	410	200	196	199

NOTE: Graduates could identify more than one reason for their unemployment.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the Table, in 1983 12% of the graduates felt they were unemployed because they could not find a training related job. The second most common response with 10% of the graduates was that they couldn't find any job. In 1982 the majority of graduates, 14% couldn't find any job, while 9% were unable to find a training related job. In 1981 the reasons were the same with 22% not being able to find a training related job and 8% not being able to find any job.

ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

These graduates who were attending a training institution were asked if they were attending school due to lack of employment. Table 62 presents this data.

TABLE 62

ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982		1981	
ATTENDING SCHOOL	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Yes	0	0	3	2	0	0
No	15	6	4	2	4	4
No response	231	94	198	97	94	96
Totals	246	100	205	101	98	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981 - 1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

Only 2% in 1982 said they were attending school due to lack of employment. Also two to six percent in

1981, 1982 and 1983 responded that they were not attending school due to a lack of employment.

The individuals who were attending school were taking courses in natural sciences, engineering and math, services, machining occupations, clerical and related, and journalism.

JOB TO START IN THE FUTURE

The CEIC graduates were asked if they had a job to start in the future. Table 63 presents this data.

TABLE 63

JOB TO START IN THE FUTURE

	1983		1982		1981	
JOB TO START IN THE FUTURE	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Yes	8	3	10	5	1	1
No	68	28	53	26	22	22
No response	170	69	142	69	75	77
Totals	246	100	205	100	98	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table only 9% in total for 1981, 1982 and 1983 had a job that would start in the future. There was between 22 and 28% in total for 1981, 1982 and 1983 that did not have a future job.

FUTURE PLANS

The graduates who responded to the survey were asked to indicate what the would be doing in the next 12 months. Table 64 identifies these future plans.

TABLE 64

FUTURE PLANS

	1983		1982		1981	
FUTURE PLANS	#	%	#	%	#	%
Remain in present job	113	47	104	51	55	56
Look for job	113	46	81	40	31	32
Take further education	56	23	51	25	24	24
Neither work nor look	9	4	1	1	0	0
Job being terminated	0	0	2	2	0	0
Leaving province to work	3	1	3	2	6	6
Temporary employment	0	0	0	0	2	2
Other	0	0	7	3	1	1
No response	198	81	161	79	77	79
Totals	492	202	410	203	196	200

NOTE: Graduates could identify more than one response.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The majority of the graduates with 47% in 1983, 51% in 1982 and 56% in 1981 were going to remain in their present job. Also, a large percentage of the respondents were planning to look for a job with 46% in 1983, 40% in 1982 and 32% in 1981. As one can see there were more people looking for a job in 1983 than in 1981.

Out of those respondents who did not plan on working 23% in 1983, 25% in 1982 and 24% in 1981 planned on taking further education. Also 1 to 4% were not going to work or look for work while 2% in 1982 were going to have their jobs terminated. Also, there was 2% in 1981 that reported only temporary work.

From table 64 one can see that there are fewer people leaving the province in search of work than in the past. In 1981 6% planned to leave the province for work while only 2% planned to leave in 1982 and only 1% in 1983.

SUMMARY

The majority of graduates, 48% (47 individuals) out of 98 respondents had a Grade 12 education. Yet 25% of the 1983 graduates had some post-secondary education. These graduates may have attended Holland College as very few reported attending university. These graduates also stated that they were not attending school due to lack of employment. Perhaps they were attending to improve their chances of employment.

It was also interesting to note that 64% of the graduates had previous work experience. These graduates indicated that they held this previous occupation for two years or more.

When graduates reported their length of unemployment, it was encouraging to see that the majority

were unemployed for only one to six months. It was also a very positive sign that 64 to 66% of the graduates were employed with 31 to 48% reporting that their jobs were directly related to their training.

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

The following section discusses the results for vocational high school graduates in 1982 and 1983 only. Full time vocational high school graduates were not surveyed in 1981.

LOCATION

The graduates were asked to indicate their present address which was compared to their location before the course. From this information it is possible to determine if individuals are moving after completing their course. Table 65 presents this information.

TABLE 65

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

GRADUATES' LOCATION PRIOR TO AND AFTER COMPLETION OF THEIR COURSE

Location	1983 # Before Course	1983 # After Course	1982 # Before Course	1982 # After Course	1981 # Before Course	1981 # After Course	+/-
Alberton	3	3	0	0			0
Borden	2	2	6	6			0
Cardigan	1	1	0	0			0
Charlottetown	11	14	1	1			+3
Cornwall	1	1	1	1			0
Crapaud	1	1	0	0			0
Hunter River	4	4	2	3			+1
Kensington	4	3	11	9			-3
Kinkora	1	1	1	1			0
Miscouche	4	3	3	3			-1
Montague	1	1	0	0			0
Morell	1	0	0	0			-1
Mount Stewart	1	1	1	1			0
O'Leary	0	0	2	2			0
Souris	3	1	0	0			-2
St. Eleanors	6	5	1	0			-2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0			-1
St. Peters	0	0	3	3			0
Summerside	12	13	24	25			+2
Tyne Valley	2	1	2	2			-1
Wellington	1	1	7	7			0
Wilmot	0	0	2	2			0
Alberta	0	0	0	1			+1
Nova Scotia	0	2	0	0			+2
New Brunswick	0	1	0	0			+1
Ontario	0	1	0	0			+1
No Response	1	1	0	0			0

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

From examining the table one can see that the individuals who graduated from Vocational High School seemed to be very stable with few moving to new location. There were no major increases or decreases in the locations listed. All fluctuations were reported at 3% or less.

It was interesting to note that five individuals moved away from Prince Edward Island but did not leave Canada entirely. The provinces the individuals moved to are: Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario.

SEX

In 1982, 56% (38 individuals) of the total 68 respondents were male while 44% (30 individuals) were female. In 1983 the percentages reversed, as females accounted for 51% (31 individuals) of the total 61 respondents while males comprised 49% (30 individuals).

AGE

The respondents to the survey were also asked to indicate their age. Table 66 provides this data.

TABLE 66

AGE OF THE RESPONDENT	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
17 - 25	54	88	64	94
26 - 35	4	7	3	5
36 - 45	0	0	0	0
46 - 55	1	1	0	0
56 or older	2	3	1	2
No Response	0	0	0	0
Totals	61	99	68	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from this table a vast majority of the Vocational graduates with 94% (64 individuals) in 1982 and 88% (54 individuals) in 1983 were 17 to 25 years old. This is what one would expect as high school students are approximately in this age bracket.

There was also a small percentage of the graduates (5 and 7%) who were 26 to 35 years old. Also, in 1983 1% was 46 to 55 and 3% were 56 or older. In 1982 2% were 56 or older.

PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

The Vocational high school graduates were also asked if they had a previous work attachment. In 1982 25% of the respondents (17 individuals) did have previous employment while 74% (50 individuals) did not. The remaining 2% had no response. In 1983, 28% of the respondents (17 individuals) had a previous work attachment while 72% (44 individuals) did not.

Out of the few who did have previous employment, they were asked to indicate their previous occupations. Table 67 provides these occupations.

TABLE 67

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

OCCUPATIONS	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
11 Managerial, Administrative & Related	1	2	0	0
27 Teaching & Related	1	2	0	0
31 Medicine & Health	0	0	2	4
33 Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts & Rel.	0	0	1	2
41 Clerical & Related	2	3	1	2
51 Sales	1	2	1	2
61 Service	3	5	3	4
71 Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	2	3	1	2
73 Hunting, Fishing, Trapping & Related	0	0	1	2
75 Forestry and Logging	0	0	4	6
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	1	2	1	2
87 Construction Trades	1	2	2	4
91 Transport Equipment Operating	3	5	0	0
93 Material Handling & Related	1	2	0	0
99 Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1	1	0	0
No Response	44	72	51	75
Totals	61	101	68	105

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

In 1982, the most popular previous occupation was forestry and logging with 6% (4 individuals) of the respondents. Medicine and health, service and construction trades were common with 4% (2 individuals) of the respondents. The rest of the occupations listed for 1982 were: artistic, literary, performing arts and related, clerical and related, sales, fishing, hunting and trapping, and product fabricating assumbly and repair each comprising 2% of the respondents.

In 1983, service and transport equipment operator were the most popular previous occupations each with 5% of the respondents (3 individuals). Clerical and related, and farming, horticulture and animal husbandry, were also common with each having 3% (2 individuals) of the respondents.

While managerial, administrative and related, teaching and related, sales, product fabricating assembly and repair, construction trades and material handling and related each comprised 2% of the 61 respondents in 1983.

LENGTH OF PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

The respondents that reported previous employment were asked to specify the length of their previous work attachment. Table 68 provides the data.

TABLE 68

LENGTH OF GRADUATES PREVIOUS WORK ATTACHMENT

	1983		1982	
LENGTH OF PREVIOUS WORK ATTACH.	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Less than half a year	4	7	3	4
Half a year or less than 1 year	6	10	4	6
1 year to less than 2 years	3	5	1	2
2 years or more	5	8	9	13
No response	43	71	51	75
Totals	61	101	68	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

Thirteen percent (9 individuals) had previously worked two years or more in 1982. However, in 1983, 10% indicated that half a year or less was the most common length of time worked.

MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME

Besides the length of previous work attachment, the graduates were asked if they worked full time, part time or were unemployed since graduation. Table 69 indicates the number of months worked full time by the Vocational graduates.

TABLE 69

MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME BY GRADUATE

	1983		1982	
MONTHS WORKED FULL TIME	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
1 - 6 months	14	23	20	29
7 - 12 months	14	23	20	29
More than 12 months	8	13	3	4
No response	25	41	25	37
Totals	61	100	68	99

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

In 1982 29% (20 individuals) were employed full-time for one to six months and for seven to twelve months. In 1983 23% (14 individuals) worked one to six months and seven to twelve months full-time. As one can see there was a decrease of six percentage points from 1982 to 1983 indicating that fewer individuals are working for one to six months and seven to twelve months. There was an increase in 1983 in the percentage of individuals that were employed full-time for more than twelve months. In 1982 only 4% (3 individuals) were employed for more than twelve months while in 1983 13% (8 individuals) were employed for this amount of time, an increase of 9 percentage points. This is very encouraging as it indicates vocational high school students are having more

success in obtaining year round employment

MONTHS WORKED PART TIME

Vocational high school graduates who were not working full-time but part-time were asked to specify the number of months worked. Table 70 illustrates this information.

TABLE 70

MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME BY THE GRADUATE

	1983		1982	
MONTHS WORKED PART-TIME	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
1 - 6 months	10	16	20	29
7 - 12 months	6	10	6	9
More than 12 months	1	2	2	3
No response	44	72	40	59
Totals	61	100	68	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As one can see from the table the most popular number of months worked part-time was one to six months with 29% (20 individuals) in 1982 and 16% (10 individuals) in 1983. The second most common number of months was seven to twelve months with 9% (6 individuals) in 1982 and 10% (6 individuals) in 1983.

Only two to three percent (1 & 2 individuals) were employed for more than twelve months part-time.

NUMBER OF MONTHS UNEMPLOYED

Those individuals were asked to indicate the number of months unemployed. Table 71 presents the data.

TABLE 71

MONTHS RESPONDENT WAS UNEMPLOYED

	1983		1982	
MONTHS UNEMPLOYED	#	%	#	%
1 - 6 months	13	21	25	37
7 - 12 months	9	15	16	24
More than 12 months	2	3	1	2
No response	37	61	26	38
Totals	61	100	68	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As one can see from Table 71, in 1982 and 1983 the most common number of months unemployed that graduates indicated was one to six months. This is less than the average, which is six to seven months unemployed.

The second most common length of time unemployed was seven to twelve months with 24% (16 individuals) in 1983 and 15% (9 individuals) in 1982. This is another positive sign as there was a 9 percentage point decrease from 1982 to 1983 in the number of graduates unemployed for seven to twelve months. While only 2% in 1982 and 3% in 1983 were unemployed for more

than twelve months.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The Vocational high school graduates were asked to state their employment status. Table 72 presents the information.

TABLE 72

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE GRADUATE

	1983		1982	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	#	%	#	%
Employed	48	79	38	56
Not employed	13	22	30	44
No response	0	0	0	0
Totals	61	101	68	100

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

As one can see from Table 72, the majority of the graduates were employed with 56% in 1982 and 79% in 1983. It was encouraging to see that there was a major increase of 23 percentage points in the number of graduates employed in 1982 as compared to 1983. Because of this increase the percentage of unemployed graduates dropped from 44% (30 individuals) in 1982 to 22% (13 individuals) in 1983. It is apparent then that 1983 graduates found it easier than 1982 graduates to obtain employment.

GRADUATE'S OCCUPATION

Along with employment status graduates were asked to indicate their occupation. Table 73 lists the graduate's occupations.

TABLE 73

GRADUATE'S OCCUPATION

GRADUATES OCCUPATION	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
11 Managerial, Administration & Related	0	0	1	2
23 Social Sciences & Related Fields	1	2	0	0
31 Medicine & Health	0	0	1	2
33 Artistic & Literary, Performing Arts & Related	1	2	0	0
41 Clerical & Related	6	10	9	13
51 Sales	4	7	1	2
61 Service	17	28	10	15
71 Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry	2	3	4	6
73 Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	2	3	0	0
81/82 Processing Occupations	1	2	4	6
83 Machining & Related Occupations	1	2	0	0
85 Product Fabricating, Assembly & Repair	4	7	3	5
87 Construction Trades	3	5	4	6
91 Transport Equipment Operating	2	3	0	0
93 Material Handling & Related	1	2	1	2
99 Occupations not elsewhere Classified	2	3	0	0
No Response	13	21	30	44
Totals	61	99	68	103

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The most popular occupation in 1982 and 1983 was service with 15% (10 individuals) in 1982 and 28% (17 individuals) in 1983. As one can see, there was an increase of 13 percentage points between the two years indicating that more graduates are being employed in service occupations.

The second most common occupation reported by the graduates was clerical and related occupations. In 1982 13% (9 individuals) of the respondents and 10% (6 individuals) of the respondents in 1983 were employed in clerical and related occupations. As one can see from the table there was a slight decrease in the percentage of graduates working in this field from 1982 to 1983.

Besides the most common occupations there were also occupations listed that only employed a small number of Vocational graduates. These occupations are: managerial, administrative and related, social services and related fields, medicine and health, artistic, literary, performing arts and related, and machining and related fields.

INDUSTRIES GRADUATES ARE EMPLOYED IN

The graduates were also asked in the survey to state the industry they were employed in. Table 74 lists these industries.

TABLE 74

INDUSTRY GRADUATE IS EMPLOYED IN

INDUSTRY GRADUATE IS EMPLOYED IN	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
11/23 Agricultural & Related Industries	4	7	3	4
31/33 Fishing & Trapping Industries	2	3	0	0
101/399 Manufacturing Industries	5	8	5	7
401/499 Construction Industries	6	10	3	5
501/599 Wholesale Trade Industries	2	3	1	2
601/692 Retail Trade Industries	7	11	6	9
701/749 Finance & Insurance Industries	0	0	1	2
771/779 Business Service Industries	1	2	0	0
811/841 Government Service Industries	2	3	4	6
851/859 Educational Services	1	2	0	0
861/869 Health & Social Services	1	2	1	2
911/922 Accommodations, Food & Beverage Service	4	7	4	6
961/969 Other Service Industries	3	5	0	0
971/999 Personal & Household Services	10	16	10	15
No Response	13	21	30	44
Totals	61	100	68	102

NOTE: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

The most popular industry in both 1982 and 1983 was personal and household services with 15% (10 individuals) of the respondents in 1982 and 16% (10 individuals) in 1983.

The second most common response was retail trade industries with 9% (6 individuals) in 1982 and 11% (7 individuals) in 1983.

From the table one can see that some industries experienced small increases. These industries are: agriculture and related industries which increased from 4% (3 individuals) to 7% (4 individuals) in 1983, the construction industry which increased five percentage points from 5% (3 individuals) in 1982 to 10% (6 individuals) in 1983, and other service industries also gained 5 percentage points from 0 in 1982 to 5% in 1983.

Only two industries experienced a decrease in the number of graduates employed. These were: finance and insurance industries which decreased from 2% in 1982 to 0 in 1983 and government service industries which decreased from 6% in 1982 to 3% in 1983.

HOURS OF WORK

Vocational graduates were not only asked about the industry they were employed in but they were also asked about the number of hours they worked per week. Table 75 provides this information.

TABLE 75

HOURS OF WORK

HOURS OF WORK	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
1 - 20 hours	6	10	2	3
21 - 30 hours	6	10	4	6
31 - 40 hours	25	41	24	35
41 or more hours	11	18	6	9
No Response	13	21	32	47
TOTALS	61	100	68	100

SOURCE: 1981 - 1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the PEI Department of Industry

Table 75 indicates that 31 to 40 hours worked per week was the most common response among the Vocational graduates.

It was interesting to note that all the other responses experienced increases in the percentage of respondents. In 1982 3% (2 individuals) worked 1 to 20 hours per week while in 1983 10% (6 individuals) worked the same amount of hours. In 1982 6% (4 individuals) worked 21 to 30 hours as compared to 1983 where 10% (6 individuals) worked the same hours. Also, there was an increase in the number of graduates who were working 41 hours or more which went from 9% of the respondents (6 individuals) in 1982 to 18% (11 individuals) in 1983. These increases can be accounted for by the increase in the number of graduates employed.

ANNUAL EARNINGS

The Student Follow-up Survey also included a question on annual earnings. Table 76 provides the data.

TABLE 76

GRADUATES ANNUAL EARNINGS

	1983		1982	
GRADUATES EARNINGS	#	%	#	%
$1,000 - $9,999	24	39	17	25
$10,000 - $11,999	4	7	3	4
$12,000 - $14,999	6	10	2	3
$15,000 - $20,999	2	3	2	3
$21,000 - $30,999	-	-	-	-
$31,000 and over	-	-	-	-
No Response	25	41	44	65
Totals	61	100	68	99

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey, Department of Industry

From the table one can see that in 1982 and 1983 the annual earnings reported most often by the Vocational graduates was $1,000 to $9,999, with 25% of the respondents (17 individuals) in 1982 and 39 (24 individuals) in 1983. This is below the average amount which is $12,700. to $15,690. More individuals were earning this amount in 1983 than in 1982 by 7 percentage points. There was also a larger percentage of graduates earning $10,000 to $11,999 with 7 (4 individuals) in 1983 while 4% (3 individuals) in 1982 earned the same amount. Also, the number of graduates who reported earnings of $15,000 to $20,999 remained constant between 1982 and 1983. There were no vocational high school graduates reporting incomes of $21,000 or more.

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB

Along with annual earnings the Student Follow-up Survey asked about the length of time the graduates were in their present job. Table 77 presents the data.

TABLE 77

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB

LENGTH OF TIME IN PRESENT JOB	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
1 - 10 Weeks	12	20	12	18
11 - 20 Weeks	10	16	6	9
21 - 30 Weeks	1	2	3	5
31 - 40 Weeks	5	8	0	0
41 - 50 Weeks	4	7	2	3
51 - 60 Weeks	10	16	13	19
61 or more weeks	2	3	1	2
No Response	17	28	31	46
Totals	61	100	68	102

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table the majority of graduates, 19% (13 individuals) in 1982 were in their job for 51 to 60 weeks. While in 1983 the majority of respondents which was 20% (12 individuals) were only new to their job with one to ten weeks.

It was also interesting to note that few graduates, two to five percent, had their present job for 21 to 30 weeks. Also, only three to seven percent were in their job for 41 to 50 weeks while few were in jobs for 61 weeks or more.

JOB RELATED TO TRAINING

Besides the length of time in their jobs Vocational graduates were asked if their jobs were related to the training received. Table 78 provides the responses.

TABLE 78

JOB RELATED TO THE TRAINING

JOB RELATED TO TRAINING	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
Directly related	16	26	13	19
Indirectly related	7	12	8	12
Unsure	1	2	1	2
Not at all related	24	39	16	24
No response	13	21	30	44
Totals	61	100	68	101

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

It was rather surprising to see that 24% in 1982 and 39% in 1983 held jobs that were not at all related to the training that the graduates received. On the other hand, 19% in 1982 and 26% in 1983 had jobs directly related to their training. Also 12% in both years indicated that they had jobs that were indirectly related to their training.

REASONS FOR JOBS UNRELATED TO TRAINING

Those graduates who held jobs that were unrelated to their training were asked to state the main reason for this fact. Table 79 provides the reasons.

TABLE 79

JOB UNRELATED TO TRAINING

JOB UNRELATED TO TRAINING	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
Had job but didn't work out	0	0	2	3
Did not look for training related job	3	5	2	3
Looked but didn't find Training related job	17	28	9	13
Could earn more money at other work	2	3	1	2
Other	2	3	3	4
No response	37	61	51	75
Totals	61	100	68	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey
Conducted by the Department of Industry

The most common reason for being in a job unrelated to their training was that graduates were unable to find a training related job.

The other responses such as had a job that didn't work out, or did not look for a training related job or could earn more money at other work, all accounted for a very small percentage of respondents. This would seem to indicate that the graduates were willing and eager to work but wanted employment in their own field of study.

ATTENDING A TRAINING INSTITUTION

Those respondents who indicated that they were not working were asked if they were attending a training institution. Only 10% (7 individuals) in 1982 and 5% (3 individuals) in 1983 were attending a training institution

While in 1982 37% (25 individuals) of the respondents and 18% (11 individuals) in 1983 said that they were not attending a training institution.

ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

Another important question Vocational graduates were asked was if they were attending school due to lack of employment. Table 80 shows the results.

TABLE 80

IS THE GRADUATE ATTENDING SCHOOL DUE TO LACK OF EMPLOYMENT

	1983		1982	
LACK OF EMPLOYMENT	#	%	#	%
Yes	1	2	2	3
No	2	3	5	7
No response	58	95	61	90
Totals	61	100	68	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Conducted by the Department of Industry

Out of those who responded the majority, 7% in 1982 and 3% in 1983 were not attending due to lack of employment. On the other hand, 3% in 1982 and 2% in 1983 indicated that they were attending school because they could not obtain employment.

COURSE TAKEN

The graduates who responded to the question indicated three courses that they were enrolled in. These courses are: natural sciences, clerical and related and sales.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Those graduates that were not attending school or working were asked to indicate the main reason for their unemployment. Table 81 provides the reasons.

TABLE 81

MAIN REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

MAIN REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT	1983 * #	1983 * %	1982 * #	1982 * %
Personal or family responsibilities	2	3	0	0
Unable to relocate	0	0	2	3
Lack of work experience	1	2	3	5
Can't find training related job	3	5	10	15
Can't find any job	3	5	10	14
Not bilingual	0	0	1	2
Other	1	2	7	11
No Response	112	183	103	151
Totals	122	200	136	200

SOURCE: 1981 - 1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

* Graduates could identify more than one reason for their unemployment

The majority of graduates for both 1982 and 1983 explained that their unemployment was due to not being able to locate a training related job. Also a high percentage stated that they were unemployed because they could not find any job. The other reasons given such as personal or family responsibilities, unable to relocate, lack of work experience and not being bilingual

had less than 6% of the total number of respondents. This would seem to indicate that the graduates want to work but cannot find a job related to their training in which they can utilize their skills.

JOB TO START IN THE FUTURE

Graduates were asked to state whether or not they had a job coming up in the future. As one can see by Table 82 only 10% in 1982 said they did have a future job while 25% in 1982 and 20% in 1983 did not.

TABLE 82

JOB TO START IN FUTURE

	1983		1982	
JOB TO START IN FUTURE	#	%	#	%
Yes	0	0	7	10
No	12	20	17	25
No response	49	80	44	65
Totals	61	100	68	100

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

FUTURE PLANS

The graduates were asked to state their plans fot the next 12 months. Table 83 provides the graduates' future plans.

TABLE 83

GRADUATES FUTURE PLANS

GRADUATES FUTURE PLANS	1983 #	1983 %	1982 #	1982 %
Remain in present job	29	48	28	42
Look for job	23	40	26	38
Take further education	13	21	19	28
Neither work or look for work	4	7	0	0
Leave the province for work	5	8	0	0
Other	2	3	4	6
No response	46	76	59	87
TOTALS	122	203	136	201

NOTE: Graduates could give more than one response.

SOURCE: 1981-1983 Annual Student Follow-up Survey Conducted by the Department of Industry

As one can see from the table the majority of Vocational graduates plan on pursuing one of three options in the future. They are either going to remain in their present job, with 42% in 1982 and 48% in 1983, or look for a job, with 38% in 1982 and 40% in 1983 or take further education, with 28% in 1982 and 21% in 1983.

There was also less than 10% of the respondents who were planning on leaving the province for work, not working or looking for work or other.

SUMMARY

As one would expect, a vast majority of respondents were 17 to 25 years. The majority of those individuals were not attending school but were either employed or looking for work. Only 25% of the graduates had worked previously in forestry and logging, medicine and health, service, construction, transport equipment operator, clerical and related and farming occupations. While the majority of graduates were only unemployed for one to six months.

It was also very encouraging to see that 56% in 1982 and 79% in 1983 were employed. As one can see there was a substantial increase of 23 percentage points over the two years.

It was also surprising to note that 24% in 1982 and 39% in 1983 held jobs that were not related to the training the graduates received. This was due to the fact that no training related jobs were available.

The fact that graduates were accepting employment outside of their training is an indication of how eager and willing they are to work.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main purpose of this report was to note any significant trends concerning graduates from the University of Prince Edward Island, Holland College, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, and Vocational High School. Some of the most notable trends will be reviewed.

It was interesting to note that almost all graduates were staying on Prince Edward Island after completing their education with few fluctuations. One exception was the University which had approximately

24 graduates leaving Prince Edward Island each year after completing their education.

There was also many graduates going back to school except for Vocational graduates. These graduates were either working, as this area had a high percentage of graduates employed, or were looking for work.

Out of the graduates that were going back to school less than 5% in all areas reported that they were doing so due to a lack of employment. Most graduates were going back to school to increase their chances of obtaining and retaining employment.

It was rather surprising to note that approximately 10 to 39% of graduates from the University of Prince Edward Island, Holland College, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Vocational High School were employed in jobs that were not at all related to their training. There was also some graduates that were working in occupations that were indirectly related to the education or training they received.

On a more positive note, the majority of those graduates who were unemployed were usually unemployed for only one to six months after graduation. There were very few graduates unemployed for one year or more.

Also, the chances of obtaining employment seem to be following an upward trend as the years progressed with the percentage of respondents employed increasing each year.